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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS



ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY 2002

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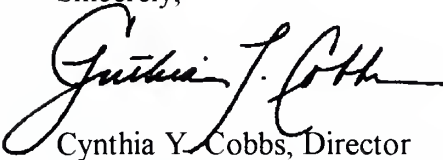
Front Cover: "Justice and Power" by Charles J. Mulligan (1866-1916) One of two statues facing visitors as they enter the main (north) entrance of the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. Born in Ireland, Mr. Mulligan arrived in Chicago in 1872 with his father, James. He got his start as a sculptor by modeling clay dug from the Illinois & Michigan Canal, later working as a marble-cutter in Chicago. He studied under Lorado Taft at the Art Institute of Chicago and Alexander Falguiere in Paris, France. He succeeded Taft as the head of the department of sculpture at the Institute and served in that role until his death. Some of his other works appear in Garfield Park, Chicago ("Lincoln as a Railsplitter" and his statue of John F. Finnerty); Riverview Park, Quincy (General George Rogers Clark statue); and Rosemond Grove Cemetery, Rosamond ("Lincoln the Orator"). "Justice and Power" and the other statue "Law and Knowledge" were completed sometime between 1908 and 1910.

Letter of Transmittal

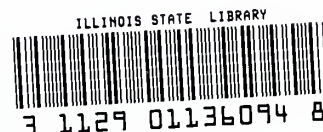
It is with pleasure that I transmit the **Annual Report of the Illinois Courts** for 2002. This report provides a comprehensive summary of the numerous projects and activities pursued by the Illinois Judicial Branch during 2002, a pictorial and biographical overview of the Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court, and a photographic sampling of the rich and diverse architecture of Illinois' supreme, appellate, and circuit courthouses. Further, the Report contains statistical data on court caseloads, a summary of the Supreme Court's several committees, and an overview of state and local funding for the Illinois Judicial Branch. Also included in the Report is a brief description of the six divisions that comprise the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

The Administrative Office is indebted to the clerks of the supreme, appellate and circuit courts for their assistance in supplying the statistical information provided herein. I also wish to express my gratitude to all who contributed to the development and preparation of this Report - without their work and efforts, this publication would not be possible. While the upcoming year presents many fiscal challenges to the Judicial Branch, the judges and employees of the Illinois courts remain committed to providing the highest level of judicial services to the people of Illinois in the coming year.

Sincerely,



Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Director
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts



A MESSAGE FROM

As Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, it is my privilege to present the 2002 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. This Report summarizes the major Supreme Court projects initiated during the calendar year, reviews the work of the Illinois Judicial Conference and the Court's several committees, and provides a general overview of the funding and operations of the judicial system. The Report also contains a brief introduction to the various divisions of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Essential to the efficient operation of Illinois' judicial system is a properly functioning administrative component. The Administrative Office, which functions as an arm of the Supreme Court, is charged with implementation of the Court's several projects and initiatives. Under the leadership of Cynthia Y. Cobbs, the Administrative Office provides technical and administrative support, training, and other court services to all three levels of Illinois courts and serves as liaison to the Court's various committees. The divisions of the Administrative Office, which are described herein, include the Executive Office, Administrative Services, Court Services, Judicial Education, Judicial Management Information Services and Probation Services.

The year 2002 was a progressive and innovative time for Illinois Courts. One of the most important undertakings in the past year was developing policy for electronic access and filing of Circuit Court records. The Court approved the *Electronic Access Policy for Circuit Court Records of the Illinois Courts* and *Policy for Implementation of an Electronic Filing Pilot Project in Illinois' Courts*, effective January 1, 2003. The Court's progressive actions are consistent with its ongoing interest in the use of emerging technologies to enhance the Illinois court system. These policies will provide for the orderly development of practices and procedures for electronic receipt and maintenance of case files, and also for the dissemination of case information in a way that mutually benefits the public and the judiciary.

Also during 2002, the Supreme Court acted to ensure adequate funding for lawyer assistance programs by increasing license fees for attorneys. The additional fees will be used to support and sustain a program, in existence for over 20 years, that provides assistance to attorneys fighting all forms of substance abuse, and provides referrals for attorneys suffering from mental health or other emotional problems. The lawyers assistance program operates through an extensive system of volunteer attorneys and judges. New funding from the increased attorney license fees will supplement money received through donations and other sources to defray organizational and administrative expenses.

The Supreme Court also addressed concerns of decreased funds available to the Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois. Under Illinois Rule of Professional Conduct 1.15 regarding Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTA), attorneys holding nominal and/or short-term client funds are required to place those funds in a pooled interest-bearing trust account. The interest on these pooled client trust accounts is paid to the Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois, a tax-exempt, not-for-profit organization that uses the interest generated by IOLTA accounts to make charitable contributions to not-for-profit agencies that provide legal aid to the poor. However, with the recent economic downturn and plunging interest rates, the IOLTA funds available to the Lawyers Trust Fund have been significantly diminished in the past years.

Accordingly, the Supreme Court adopted amendments to the Supreme Court Rules which provide for additional funding to support the Lawyers Trust Fund. Supreme Court Rule 756 was amended to provide that, out of the full annual registration fee of \$229 collected from Illinois attorneys, the Attorney

THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Registration and Disciplinary Commission is to remit \$42 to the Lawyers Trust Fund. Supreme Court Rule 751 was amended to provide that the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission has the duty to collect and remit to the Lawyers Trust Fund the fee described in Rule 756 and to file with the Supreme Court an accounting of the monies received and expended for fees remitted to the Lawyers Trust Fund.

On January 29, 2002 the Supreme Court formed a special committee to study child custody, termination of parental rights, and adoption issues. Among other issues, the Committee will focus on formulating methods to reduce the time it takes to bring child custody and adoption cases to trial and to expedite the appeal process. The Committee held two public hearings in 2002 and plans to hold additional hearings in 2003.

On November 12, 2001, the Supreme Court established a Special Supreme Court Committee on Professionalism. As part of its charge, the Committee is to recommend to the Court ways to promote respectful conduct, as the norm, within the legal profession. Since its inception, the Committee has established sub-committees on Education, Mentoring and Internships, Town Meetings and Symposia, Rules and Enforcement & Aspiration, and Professionalism programs within the Illinois law schools.

For 2003, the Court has authorized the Committee to begin orientation programs in all Illinois law schools. As part of these programs, representatives of the Supreme Court of Illinois will administer professional oaths to incoming first year law students, and senior attorneys will facilitate discussions among law students on professionalism within the legal community. These programs will begin in August of 2003. The Committee has received strong support from the Deans of the nine Illinois law schools.

Additionally, the Committee on Professionalism's sub-committee on Town Meetings and Symposia, in cooperation with the Illinois State Bar Association, is scheduling eleven meetings throughout the State of Illinois starting in July of 2003. The specific purposes of these meetings would be to raise the consciousness of the bench and bar about professionalism, to foster discussion and exchange of ideas on professionalism topics, and to develop recommendations to enhance legal professionalism in Illinois.

The Court remained dedicated to providing comprehensive judicial education resources in 2002. Not only did Illinois judges from across the state access the Court's 2002 Seminar Series conducted throughout the year, but more than 800 judges attended the 2002 Education Conference in February and March. Both the Seminar Series and the Education Conference, covering a wide range of civil and criminal law topics, judicial ethics, evidentiary issues, juvenile justice, family law and other areas of law, were planned and overseen by the Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Education. In addition to these comprehensive judicial education resources, the Court also presented, under the auspices of the Committee on Capital Cases, two seminars on conducting death penalty cases in 2002. These seminars were attended by the more than 230 Illinois judges who may be called upon to hear death penalty cases, pursuant to Supreme Court Rule. Advanced capital litigation seminars will be presented in 2003-2004 to further support judges hearing capital cases.

The Court also presented, through the Committee on Education, a week-long New Judge Seminar, designed to assist all new judges in the critical transition from attorney to jurist. New judges also

received individual support and supervision through the mentoring program for new judges, overseen through the Court's Judicial Mentor Committee. The Court will continue to provide critical ongoing judicial education opportunities in 2003 through the annual Seminar Series as well as the second Advanced Judicial Academy, which is an intensive five-day seminar intended to assist experienced jurists in honing their skills and increasing their knowledge of evidentiary issues. In 2003, planning will also begin for the Education Conference 2004.

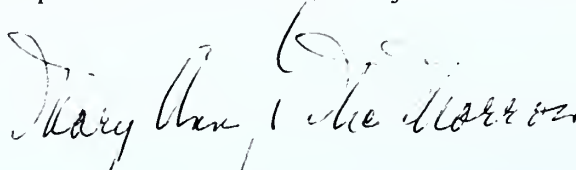
Consistent with provisions of the Probation and Probation Officers Act, the Court continued to direct resources toward new initiatives to improve the effectiveness of probation services in Illinois, and to expand accountability measures for offenders under probation supervision. These initiatives include the implementation of research-based offender assessment and intervention models to promote more positive case outcomes. These improved probation practices are aimed at enhancing public safety by reducing recidivism for offenders sentenced to probation.

The Court's ongoing development of web technology in 2002 further enhanced the efficiency of the entire Illinois court system. The Court's web site, introduced in 2000, is continually updated and improved to provide more information on the judicial branch and additional links to numerous legal resources and organizations. Moreover, the expansion of web-based technology also improves data exchanges between all three levels of the Illinois Courts and other state agencies and local law enforcement offices. Also, the Court's procurement of internet-based legal research through LEXIS and WEST LAW, as an additional research alternative to current online research service, has improved efficiency for staff in the reviewing courts.

Technology initiatives projected during 2003 include the continued installation of digital recording systems. For 2002, there are 140 circuit court courtrooms equipped with central control or stand alone digital recording capabilities. An electronic filing pilot project is expected to proceed as well as continued review of the Court's public access to court data policy. Work is expected to continue on the Integrated Justice project coordinated by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to develop and maintain information and communications systems for law enforcement and public safety agencies in Illinois. Finally JMIS plans to leverage the Internet and Internet technologies to improve information exchange. The Illinois Court's web site (www.state.il.us/court) will continually be improved to provide information to the legal and educational communities as well as the general public.

The implementation of digital electronic recordation in the circuit courts grew at an astounding rate in 2002. New digital systems were installed in Bureau, Monroe, Adams, Macon, Vermilion, Will, Rock Island and St. Clair counties. An additional 29 counties have submitted requests for digital recordation systems. The expansion of digital recording continues to bring the Court closer to its goal of providing a record in every courtroom, thereby enhancing the entire Illinois court system.

I invite you to review the work of the Illinois Courts and the Administrative Office as contained in this Annual Report. Finally, I would like to extend my appreciation to the Administrative Office, committee members, and to all of those who have assisted with the numerous projects and initiatives featured herein. I am confident that these ongoing efforts will continue to improve the administration of justice in Illinois.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Mary Ann G. McMorrow". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Mary" being the most prominent.

Mary Ann G. McMorrow
Chief Justice

2002
ANNUAL
REPORT
TO THE
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

2002 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE NINETY-

January 31, 2003

Honorable Michael J. Madigan .
Speaker of the House
House of Representatives
Springfield, IL 62706

Honorable Emil Jones, Jr.
President of the Senate
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706

Honorable Tom Cross
Republican Leader
House of Representatives
Springfield, IL 62706

Honorable Frank Watson
Republican Leader
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706

Gentlemen:

Attached is the 2002 Annual Report of the Illinois Supreme Court. I submit this Report to the General Assembly pursuant to Article VI, section 17 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, which requires the Supreme Court to report annually in writing to the General Assembly regarding the annual Judicial Conference. The Judicial Conference considers the work of the courts and suggests improvements in the administration of justice. In compliance with the constitutional mandate, this Report includes a summary of the work performed by the several committees which make up the Judicial Conference.

The Committees of the Judicial Conference include (1) Alternative Dispute Resolution, (2) Automation and Technology, (3) Criminal Law and Probation Administration, (4) Discovery Procedures, (5) Education, (6) Study Committee on Complex Litigation, and (7) Study Committee on Juvenile Justice. On October 24-25, 2002, the Judicial Conference was convened to consider the aforementioned committees' reports and recommendations. Those reports detailed initiatives undertaken by the respective committees during conference year 2002. This Annual Report summarizes those initiatives, which also foretell of the projects and goals anticipated to be undertaken by the conference committees in 2003.

With the submission of this report to the General Assembly, the Supreme Court renews its commitment to the effective administration of justice and the management of the courts, to the careful stewardship of those resources provided for the operation of the courts, and to the development of plans and goals designed to assure that the Illinois court system is meeting the needs of our citizens.

On behalf of the Court, I respectfully submit the Supreme Court's 2002 Annual Report to the General Assembly.

Sincerely,



Mary Ann G. McMorow
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Illinois

THIRD ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2002 Illinois Judicial Conference The 49th annual meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference was held October 24-25, 2002, in Chicago. The Conference, which is authorized by Article 6, section 17 of the Illinois Constitution, is charged to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice. Conference membership includes the seven Illinois Supreme Court Justices, and appellate, circuit and associate judges from each of Illinois' five judicial districts.

The work of the Conference is ongoing, conducted throughout the year, largely through the efforts of seven separately appointed committees: Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee, Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration, Committee on Discovery Procedures, Study Committee on Juvenile Justice, Study Committee on Complex Litigation, Automation and Technology Committee, and the Committee on Judicial Education. The various committee rosters include appellate, circuit and associate judges who serve as full Judicial Conference members. The committees are assisted in their work by non-Judicial Conference judges, attorneys, and law professors, who are appointed by the Supreme Court to serve as either associate members or advisors.

An Executive Committee, which is authorized by Supreme Court Rule 41, acts on behalf of the Conference when the Conference is not in session. This Committee is comprised of fourteen judges, six from the First Judicial District and eight from the downstate judicial districts, and is chaired by the Chief Justice. The Executive Committee previews the written reports of the conference committees and submits, for the Court's approval, an agenda for the annual meeting.

Day one of the 2002 Annual Meeting commenced with a Conference lunch in which members of the Conference were joined by associate members and advisors. Chief Justice Mary Ann G. McMorro welcomed the attendees and also recognized the presence of current members of the Supreme Court as well as retired Supreme Court Justices Benjamin K. Miller and John L. Nickels. In her remarks, the Chief Justice acknowledged the leadership of the recently retired Chief Justice, the Honorable Moses W. Harrison II. Chief Justice McMorro also praised the work of the Conference members and committees for their public service and dedication to improving the administration of justice in Illinois.

Referencing the terrorists' attacks on this nation of September 11, 2001, the continued international turbulence and regional conflicts around the globe, the specter of war against Iraq, and recent acts of violence in the American society, the Chief Justice admonished the Conference that peace and justice can not simply be presumed. For judges, the acts of terrorism and violence, should both reinforce the significance of the rule of law in the maintenance of an ordered society as well as the judicial responsibility to protect and preserve peace and justice by ensuring and sustaining the most effective and efficient administration of the judicial system. Chief Justice McMorro also recognized the accomplishments of two special Supreme Court Committees, the Committee on Civility and the Committee on Child

"The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31." Article VI, Section 17, Illinois Constitution

Custody. Highlighting recent advances in the use of technology, the Chief Justice informed the Conference that the Court had approved policies which will permit electronic access to court records and the ability to file pleadings electronically. Finally, Chief Justice McMorrow offered that much effort continues to be put forward in ensuring the highest level of competency in the trial of capital cases with almost 500 attorneys having been approved for admission to the Capital Litigation Trial Bar.

Day one included a half-day dedicated to Conference committee meetings which were devoted in part to the finalization of their annual reports and to preliminary planning for Conference year 2003 initiatives. An evening reception concluded the first day activities for the 2002 Judicial Conference.

On day two of the Annual meeting, Chief Justice McMorrow convened the members for the plenary session. At that time, each of the committees presented their annual reports and recommendations to the full Conference. The following summarizes the written and oral presentations of those reports:

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee.

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee, whose task is to evaluate, monitor, study, and make recommendations regarding the use of dispute resolution programs, reported that the climate for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) continues to be favorable and the legal community is becoming increasingly receptive to ADR programs. As part of its charge, the Committee monitors the court-annexed mandatory arbitration program, now in its fifteenth year of operation and serving the needs of fifteen counties. ADR continues to be an effective case management tool for the trial courts in that it reduces the number of cases which proceed to trial as well as the amount of time cases remain in the court system. In January of each year, an annual report regarding the court-annexed mandatory arbitration program is provided to the legislature.

During Conference year 2002, the Committee analyzed whether proposing a modification to Supreme Court Rule 86(b) to increase the arbitration jurisdictional limits to \$50,000 (or such lesser jurisdictional limits as may be implemented by local circuit option) might assist in expanding cases for which arbitration is an option and thus further reducing the caseload burden in the courtrooms. Historically, the Supreme Court has considered requests for increases on a case-by-case basis. The Committee advised the judicial circuits which operate an arbitration program that they may petition the Supreme Court to increase the jurisdictional limits. During this Conference year, programs operating in the circuit courts in Lake, Mc Henry, Winnebago and Boone counties successfully petitioned the Court and are now operating under the increased jurisdictional limit. Du Page County arbitration, for which the Supreme Court removed the designation of "pilot project" during this Conference year, now also operates at the \$50,000 jurisdictional limit. Additionally, a proposal that would require that the plaintiff specify whether bills incurred had been paid or remain unpaid has been forwarded to the Supreme Court Rules Committee. The general purpose is to merge the awards between jurors and arbitrators toward a commonality.

The Committee meets annually with supervising judges and arbitration administrators to discuss issues concerning the arbitration program and any proposals for rule amendments. At

this year's meeting, held June 17, 2002 in Chicago, the Committee discussed such issues as automation and technology needs to help improve data collection, submission, and analysis as well as the disparity between rejected arbitration awards and resultant jury verdicts. Issues, including retraining for arbitrators, permitting laypersons to serve as arbitrators on an arbitration panel, implementing a mechanism to keep arbitrators apprised of jury verdicts via a feedback system, and the Good Faith participation rule, remain areas to be further discussed next Conference year.

In the area of mediation, the Committee continued to oversee the court-sponsored pilot major civil case mediation programs. For State FY'02, a total of 334 cases were referred to mediation in the seven program sites, representing an increase of over 26% in referrals, while 184 resulted in a full settlement, over a 14% increase from the prior fiscal year. It is important to recognize that the benefits of major civil case mediation cannot be solely calculated by the number of cases settled. Because these cases are major civil cases by definition, early settlement of a single case represents a significant savings of court time for motions and status hearings in addition to trial time.

Criminal Law and Probation Administration Committee.

The Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration is responsible for making recommendations on matters affecting the administration of criminal justice and the probation system. During Conference year 2002, the Committee proposed changes to two Supreme Court Rules. Proposed changes to Rule 434(b) are intended to clarify that the addresses of prospective jurors should not be disclosed unless non-disclosure would cause substantial prejudice to a party. Proposed changes to Supreme Court Rule 402(a) would set forth the required trial court procedures for accepting an admission to a probation revocation proceeding. The Committee's proposal to consider amended Rule 402(a) has been forwarded to the Supreme Court Rules Committee.

In the arena of informant testimony, the Committee agreed that juries could benefit from a specific, concise instruction that informant testimony must be viewed with caution. The Committee found that a cautionary instruction based on the instruction on accomplice testimony, would properly inform the jury without overemphasizing the issue. The Committee's proposal to amend IPI Criminal No. 3.17 has been forwarded to the Supreme Court's IPI Criminal Committee for study.

The Committee continued to monitor the progress of the Criminal Code Rewrite and Reform Commission ("CCRRC") established by the Governor in 2000. Though the CCRRC made limited progress during this Conference year, the Committee continues to support revision of the Illinois criminal law statutes to simplify and clarify existing law, to provide trial courts with a range of effective sentencing options, and to provide trial judges with the discretion to a fair and effective system of criminal justice.

The Committee observed that although P.A. 92-508, (legislation which provides State funding for two-thirds of the salary of a full time public defender who is paid at least 90% of the salary of the state's attorney in the county), became effective on July 1, 2002, the legislation was not funded. The Committee continues to support legislative efforts to improve funding for the criminal justice system.



In addition to these activities, a subcommittee was formed to study Youthful Offender Programs and the availability and efficacy of alternative sentencing programs for young offenders who are entering the criminal justice system for the first time. The Committee also began a comprehensive review of probation issues during this Conference year. In light of the scope of these interrelated topics, and their myriad issues, the Committee anticipates providing a more comprehensive report on probation in the next Conference year.

Finally, the Committee continued to explore and analyze such issues as the impact of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466, 120 S. Ct. 2348, 147 L. Ed. 2d 435 (2000) on the trial courts as well as such diverse issues as the use of "John Doe" warrants in which an offender's name is not known but in which DNA evidence is available to provide an identification. P.A. 92-752, effective August 2, 2002, provides that an offense involving sexual conduct may be commenced at any time if DNA identification of the offender is obtained and placed in the DNA data base within 10 years of the offense. Thus, the Committee concluded that no action was necessary regarding the "John Doe" warrants.

Committee on Discovery Procedures.

The goals of the Committee on Discovery Procedures include streamlining discovery procedures, increasing compliance with existing rules, and eliminating loopholes and potential delay tactics. The Committee devoted substantial time to discussing the problems and potential solutions surrounding the disclosure requirements as provided in Supreme Court Rule 213. After careful study, the Supreme Court included the Committee's proposed amendments to Rule 213, along with the Supreme Court Rules Committees' version of proposed amendments.

The Committee concluded its study of a proposed amendment to Supreme Court Rule 206(c), which concerns the method of taking depositions on oral examination, and determined not to forward any recommended changes. The Committee also concluded its study of other discovery related proposals, including a proposal to amend Supreme Court Rules 201(l) and 237. The Committee, after careful study, determined that the proposals would merit further review from the Supreme Court Rules Committee. Finally, the Committee addressed the Supreme Court Rules Committee's proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 218(c), which addresses pretrial procedure to include rebuttal witnesses within dates set for the disclosure of witnesses and the completion of discovery. The Committee rejected the proposal citing a range of additional problems that would result from the rule amendment.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice.

Consistent with its charge, the Study Committee on Juvenile Justice continued to study and make recommendations on aspects of the juvenile justice system, propose education and training programs for judges, and prepare and update the juvenile law benchbook. In response to significant expansion of statutory and case law governing Illinois juvenile court proceedings in recent years, one of the major tasks of the Committee during this Conference year was the publication of Volume II of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*, which completed the two-volume set. The *Benchbooks* are designed to provide judges with a practical and convenient guide to procedural, evidentiary, and substantive issues arising in Juvenile Court proceedings.

The books suggest to trial judges relevant statutory provisions, identify areas and issues which present challenges unique to these proceedings and, where possible, suggest the controlling case law.

During the Conference year, the Committee continued its work on drafting uniform juvenile court orders for use by judges involved in abuse, neglect, and/or dependency proceedings in the Juvenile Court. The Committee designed the proposed uniform orders to fulfill myriad critical functions. First, the orders incorporate the findings required by federal law when a child is removed from the custody of a biological parent(s). Second, the draft orders incorporate the findings required by the Illinois Juvenile Court Act. Third, the proposed uniform orders are designed to provide a clear judicial statement to the parties which identifies the parenting concerns required by the Court to be addressed before custody will be returned to the parent(s). Finally, the draft orders are designed to serve as a convenient summary of the previous findings made by the court.

The Committee continued to discuss the anticipated 2003 Federal Review of the Illinois Juvenile court's child welfare related duties. The review will study compliance with federal mandates concerning necessary findings in juvenile cases to ensure conformance with the "State Plan" requirements in Titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act. Specifically, Title IV-B concerns the requirements for State plans regarding child welfare issues and Title IV-E concerns the requirements for State plans regarding foster care and adoption assistance. Juvenile court orders will be reviewed to determine compliance with these mandates as they authorize federal funding for foster care maintenance payments. Over the past two years there have been a number of inter-related initiatives to assist in moving Illinois to a position of conformance, including the above referenced uniform court orders, regional training seminars. The Committee noted the Supreme Court's 2001 supervisory order directing judges to comply with the federal requirements. Failure to comply with the federal requirements could result in the loss of many millions of dollars in federal funding for foster care placement in Illinois.

The Committee continued its commitment to educating Illinois judges on juvenile law issues during the 2002 Conference year. In December of 2001, various committee members assisted in the presentation of a program on juvenile law at the 2001 New Judge Seminar. Committee members contributed to and served on the faculty of the 2002 Education Conference held in February and March 2002. These presentations focused on custodial statements by juveniles in criminal cases, alternatives to detention, and programs implementing restorative justice. In conjunction with the American Judicature Society and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Committee members also presented to, and participated in, the *2002 Illinois Juvenile Law Workshop* to address issues of permanency and the termination of parental rights.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation.

The mission of the Study Committee on Complex Litigation is to study, make recommendations on, and disseminate information regarding successful practices for managing complex litigation in the Illinois courts. The major work of the Committee has been the completion, annual updates and modifications to the *Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation* and the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation*. During this Conference year, the committee updated the *Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation* with a twelve-page cumulative list of manual pages affected by recent developments in the law. The Committee also drafted new chapters on joint and several liability and contribution, as well as on damages and attorneys' fees. Over 200 judges have received copies of the manual, and it has been used as the basic instructional text for a judicial seminar on complex litigation.

The Committee also updated the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation* with an eleven-page cumulative list of manual pages affected by recent developments. The Committee also drafted a new chapter on complex post-conviction review matters. This new chapter reviews and discusses management of the flow of post-conviction review petitions; issues specific to the Post-Conviction Hearing Act, such as waiver, res judicata, and evidentiary hearings; and issues relating to the Habeas Corpus Act, and other avenues of post-conviction review.

Automation and Technology Committee.

Technology affects, or has the potential to affect, nearly all operational and administrative judicial functions. New and improved applications and equipment are introduced regularly, each offering a promise of bestowing greater efficiency and a cost savings for the judicial system. The Automation and Technology Committee is charged with the very formidable task of evaluating, monitoring, coordinating and making recommendations concerning automated systems for the Illinois judiciary.

During the 2002 Conference year, the Committee continued its efforts to provide computer security information to the Illinois judiciary. Toward that effort, the Committee developed and disseminated a computer security brief at the two sessions of the 2002 Education Conference. The brief provides a succinct and handy reference regarding computer security tactics as well as a quick view reference for access to the Supreme Court's web site. The Committee also empowered a sub-committee on computer security to craft a model policy on security and computer usage for judges. An additional sub-committee on New Technologies secured reference documents on topics, including, legal research, electronic filing, laptop computers, personal digital assistant (PDA) device usage, a concept of a cyber jury café, wireless technology concepts, e-learning and e-book usages, data warehousing, etc. Finally, as a component of its work, the Committee recommended to all judges that they access through the Administrative Office's Resource Lending Library the book entitled *"Effective Use of Courtroom Technology, A Judge's Guide to Pretrial and Trial."*

Committee on Judicial Education.

The Committee on Judicial Education reaffirmed their commitment to judicial education as an essential element of our judicial system. Judicial education is a primary vehicle by which professional competency can be both sustained and expanded. The Committee maintains that given the rapid developments in substantive and procedural law, as well as the obligation to properly train new judges, the need for an effective and efficient approach to judicial education can not be overstated.

In February and March 2002 the Committee conducted the second Education Conference under the auspices of the Supreme Court's *Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan for Illinois Judges*. Over 900 judges attended the conference, held February 6-8 and March 20-22 at the Hilton Chicago and Towers. The Conference consisted of 22 topics taught by 59 judicial faculty and guest speakers. The Conference blended plenary sessions on such topics as judicial ethics and conduct as well as disclosure and recusal issues, while also affording participants to select workshops covering an array of timely and stimulating training topics.

Some of the most notable sessions covered such areas as "Legal Issues Raised by Cutting-Edge Science", "Instructing a Civil Jury", and "Managing a High Volume Courtroom."

In addition to the Education Conference, the Committee conducted a New Judge Seminar, four regional seminars, four mini-seminars, and a Faculty Development Workshop. The regional seminars included the fifth annual DUI program conducted with funding from the Illinois Department of Transportation.

In early 2002 the Supreme Court approved the Committee's recommendation to conduct a second Advanced Judicial Academy. The Academy will again be a one-week program, held June 2-6, 2003, at the University of Illinois College of Law, Champaign, with enrollment limited to 75 judges. The Academy Planning Committee has developed the theme, "evidence and proof of facts", for the Academy in 2003. Preliminary discussions suggest the program will be interdisciplinary, addressing the history and application of the rules of evidence, as well as examining social, psychological, and cultural issues that affect credibility.

During the Conference year, at the request of the Judicial Mentor Committee, the Committee on Education recommended, and the Supreme Court approved, appointment of a special committee to develop a new videotape to train judges to serve as mentors in the New Judge Mentoring Program. The new video tape has recently been completed and is available to judges. The Committee continues to sponsor the Resource Lending Library. Housed in the Springfield office of the Administrative Office, the library continues to be an invaluable resource for the judges. Loan materials available through the Library include video tapes, audio tapes, and publications. The committee has planned, and the Supreme Court has approved, a full range of seminars and workshops for Conference year 2003.

Supreme Court Decisions Which the General Assembly May Wish to Consider

Pleading Standards under the Post-Conviction Hearing Act

In *People v. Edwards*, 197 Ill. 2d 239 (2001), our court held that the circuit court's dismissal of the defendant's *pro se* post-conviction petition was reversed where there is no indication that defense counsel reviewed the plea proceedings for error or consulted with the defendant regarding grounds for an appeal before deciding not to file the motion to withdraw the guilty plea. A special concurrence discussed the inherent problems caused by the vague language contained in section 122-2.1 of the Post-Conviction Hearing Act regarding the pleading requirements for first-stage post-conviction petitions.

Motion for Summary Judgment Inappropriate under the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act

In *People v. Trainor*, 196 Ill. 2d 318 (2001), our court held that a State motion for summary judgment is inappropriate under the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act. In discussing the Act, this court further noted that the Act is silent and contains no limitation on the number of applications showing recovery that a sexually dangerous person may file. In addition, unlike the Sexually Violent Persons Act, the Act also fails to specify the length of time allowed between applications.

Discretionary Immunity Under the Tort Immunity Act

In *Arteman v. Clinton Community School Dist. No. 15*, No. 90701 (January 25, 2002), our court held that a school district was immune from liability where a student alleged negligence in the failure to provide necessary roller-blade safety equipment. This court concluded that the school district's decision not to provide safety equipment was a discretionary policy determination and that section 2-201 of the Tort Immunity Act provided immunity against the plaintiff's claims. In so holding, the court noted that this decision was compelled by the language of the Tort Immunity Act and while somewhat

harsh, its "inescapable" conclusion served only to highlight "the desperate need for legislative attention to the scope of discretionary immunity in this context."

Statute of Repose in Attorney Malpractice Actions

In *Petersen v. Wallach*, No. 89947 (January 25, 2002), our court held that the six year statute of repose for attorney malpractice actions did not apply when the alleged injury did not occur until the death of the person for whom services were rendered and that the manner of distributing the decedent's assets was of no consequence. In reaching this conclusion, the court noted that when words employed in a legislative enactment are free from ambiguity or doubt, they must be given effect by the courts even though the consequences may be harsh or unjust and that such consequences can be avoided only by a change of the law, not by judicial construction.

Rejection of the "Exculpatory No" Doctrine

In *People v. Ellis*, S. Ct. Doc. 89649 (February 22, 2002), our court declined to recognize the "exculpatory no" doctrine as an exception to criminal liability for obstruction of justice pursuant to section 31-4(a) of the Criminal Code of 1961 (Code) (720 ILCS 5/31-4). The court observed that the statute provides that a person obstructs justice when he or she knowingly furnishes false information with intent to prevent the apprehension or obstruct the prosecution of "any person." Under the statute's plain language, it includes within its scope a person who makes false statements to obstruct his or her own apprehension or prosecution. The court also noted that although some public policy arguments could be made in favor of the doctrine, "[t]he answer to this problem lies primarily with the legislature," and that "[o]ur General Assembly has the authority to amend section 31-4(a) in such a way that it cannot be misused."

15-Year Sentencing Enhancement for Armed Robbery is an Unconstitutional Violation of the Proportionate Penalties Clause

In *People v. Walden*, S. Ct. Doc. 90976 (April 18, 2002), this court held that the 15-year sentencing enhancement for armed robbery while in possession of a firearm (720 ILCS 5/18-2(a)(2),(b)) violated the proportionate penalties clause of the Illinois Constitution and was unenforceable. The court found that the enhancement created a more severe punishment for the less serious offense of armed robbery while in possession of a firearm than existed for armed violence predicated upon aggravated robbery. This court also held that the holding in *Walden* controlled in *People v. Garcia*, S. Ct. Doc. 90958 (April 18, 2002), *People v. Blanco*, S. Ct. Doc. 91085 (April 18, 2002), and *People v. Devenny*, S. Ct. Doc. 91291 (April 18, 2002).

Grandparent Visitation Statute Held Facially Unconstitutional as Denying Due Process

In *Wickham v. Byrne*, S. Ct. Doc. 92048, 92135 cons. (April 18, 2002), this court held that the grandparent visitation statute (750 ILCS 5/607(b)(1); (b)(3)) was facially unconstitutional on the basis that it violated the substantive due process rights of parents to raise their children as they saw fit. The court held that the statute impermissibly placed a parent on an equal footing with a person seeking visitation, and also directly contravened the traditional presumption that a parent is fit and acts in the best interests of the child. In *Schweigert v. Schweigert*, S. Ct. Doc. 92517 (June 6, 2002), we reaffirmed the holding in *Wickham* that section 607(b), in its entirety, is facially unconstitutional.

Appearances Via Closed Circuit Television in Criminal Cases

In *People v. Lindsey*, No. 89138 (June 20, 2002), our court held that the use of closed circuit televisions at the defendant's arraignment did not constitute plain error despite the circuit court's failure to implement rules for use during closed circuit television proceedings in accordance with

legislative mandate. The dissent discussed numerous statutes from other states where the legislature enacted specific procedures intended to safeguard the defendant's constitutional rights and the need for similar legislative action in Illinois.

Post-Conviction Petition - Timeliness

In *People v. Bocclair*, Nos. 89388, 89471, 89534 cons. (August 29, 2002), this court held that the circuit court may not summarily dismiss a post-conviction petition on timeliness grounds. The court concluded that, if the legislature intended for a trial judge to *sua sponte* dismiss a petition as untimely, it would have so provided in section 122-2.1(a)(2) of the Act. The court determined that the matter of untimeliness should be left for the State to assert during the second stage of the post-conviction proceedings. A special concurrence emphasized some of the problems with the current statutory language of the Post-Conviction Hearing Act, as discussed in the opinion, and urged the legislature to clear up the ambiguities surrounding its construction.

Call for "Structured Reform" Where Appeals are Taken From Orders Terminating Parental Rights and Adoption Proceedings are Occurring Simultaneously

In *In re Tekela*, S. Ct. Doc. 91577 (August 29, 2002), this court considered a case where a mother's parental rights had been terminated by way of summary judgment. The mother timely appealed this ruling, but she failed to seek a stay of proceedings pending appeal. The appellate court ruled that summary judgment had been improperly granted, and reversed and remanded the case to the circuit court for further proceedings. However, in the 22 months between the entry of the termination order and its reversal on appeal, the children had been adopted and the statutory one-year period for contesting the adoption had expired. The court held that, before the appellate court issued its ruling, the termination issue had been rendered moot by virtue of the adoptions. Accordingly, the appellate court judgment was reversed, its remanding order was vacated, and the circuit court's termination order was reinstated. However, within the course of the opinion the court noted "the compelling need for structured reform in this area," and concluded that, from the child's perspective, "the best solution is an expeditious resolution of the appeal and a stay pending that resolution." Such an approach was deemed "necessary to improve expediency while promoting finality and stability."

Section 20-104(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure is Unconstitutional To the Extent it Purports to Confer Standing on Private Citizens to Sue in Cases Where the State is the Real Party in Interest

In *Lyons v. Ryan*, S. Ct. Doc. 92503 (September 19, 2002), this court considered the constitutional validity of section 20-104(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/20-104(b)), which provides that a private citizen may bring a lawsuit to recover damages from persons who have defrauded the State if the appropriate government official fails to file suit or arrange for settlement of the action, after notice. The court held that section 20-104(b) is an invalid usurpation of the constitutional authority of the Attorney General. In this case, the State was the real party in interest, and, pursuant to the Constitution, could be represented only by the Attorney General.

The Limitations on Pretrial Bail Set Forth in Section 110-4(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure Violate Due Process

In *People v. Purcell*, S. Ct. Doc. 92739 (October 3, 2002), this court held that section 110-4(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 (725 ILCS 5/110-4(b)) violates article I, section 9 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, which provides an accused with the right to obtain pretrial bail. Article I, section 9 provides that pretrial bail may be denied if the accused is charged with a capital offense or an offense for which a sentence of life imprisonment may be imposed and where the proof is evident or the presumption great. The court held that section 110-4(b) impermissibly goes beyond the language of article I, section 9 by placing the burden of proof upon the accused to prove entitlement to bail.

However, this court also determined that the unconstitutional language of the statute is severable.

Remand for Evidentiary Hearing on Defendant's Post-Conviction Claims in Light of *Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. ___, 153 L. Ed. 2d 335, 122 S. Ct. 2242 (2002)

In *People v. Pulliam*, No. 89141 (October 18, 2002), this court rejected the defendant's post-conviction claims but remanded this action to the circuit court for an evidentiary hearing, in light of the recent United States Supreme Court decision in *Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. ___, 153 L. Ed. 2d 335, 122 S. Ct. 2242 (2002), to determine whether the defendant is mentally retarded and therefore may not be executed. The opinion emphasized that "this case is before us on review under the Post-Conviction Hearing Act. The appropriate remedy here is simply a remand for a hearing under *Atkins*. It would not be appropriate for this court to usurp the authority of the legislature by fashioning procedural and substantive standards in relation to the *Atkins* hearing. Such matters are best left to the determination of the legislature following discussion and debate. The legislature may choose to eventually adopt procedural standards to govern *Atkins* issues that arise prior to conviction and sentence."

No Specificity Requirements for Motions to Reconsider in Non-jury Cases

In *Kingbrook, Inc. v. Pupurs*, 202 Ill. 2d 24 (2002), our court considered the amount of detail that must be included in a motion to reconsider in a nonjury case for such a motion to qualify as a post-judgment motion, tolling the time for filing a notice of appeal until its disposition. This court determined that there is no basis in the plain language of the Code of Civil Procedure or the supreme court rules for a specificity requirement; accordingly, the court declined to hold that post-judgment motions in nonjury cases must contain some undefined degree of detail. In a special concurrence, the legislature was urged to address the lack of content requirements for such motions in nonjury cases.

Provision of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 Declared Unconstitutionally Vague

In *People v. Law*, S. Ct. Doc. 93389 (December 5, 2002), this court determined that section 6-16(c) of the Illinois Liquor Control Act of 1934 (235 ILCS 5/6-16(c)) which creates the misdemeanor offense of "Resident Allowing Person/s Under 21 to Leave Residence After Consuming Alcohol" is unconstitutionally vague. The court held that the statute is facially invalid because it does not make clear what actions a resident is supposed to take to prevent an intoxicated minor from leaving the premises, and because it does not explain what an individual should do to avoid committing the felony offense of unlawful restraint in prohibiting a minor from leaving the premises.

Parental Immunity Doctrine Does Not Apply to Residential Child Care Facilities

In *Wallace v. Smyth, et al.*, No. 93144 (December 19, 2002), our court declined to extend the parental immunity doctrine to a corporate entity. The doctrine is a judicial creation which relies on public policy justifications and focuses on the nature of the conduct and the nature of the relationship. The court concluded that the corporate-child relationship does not equal the parent-child relationship, however similar the responsibilities may be.

STATE
AND
LOCAL
FUNDING
FOR THE
COURTS

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

Financing the state court system is a shared responsibility of the state and the 102 counties of the state. Revenue to provide court services to the people of the state comes from a variety of sources: the state income tax, county property taxes, case filing fees, court-imposed fines and assessments, and other fees.

State government pays for the salaries, benefits, and office expenses of supreme and appellate court judges, and salaries and benefits of circuit court judges. Effective July 1, 2002, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: supreme court justices, \$158,103; appellate court judges, \$148,803; circuit court judges, \$136,546; and associate judges, \$127,247. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in other units of the supreme and appellate courts, court reporters and a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During 2002, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$5,863,303.

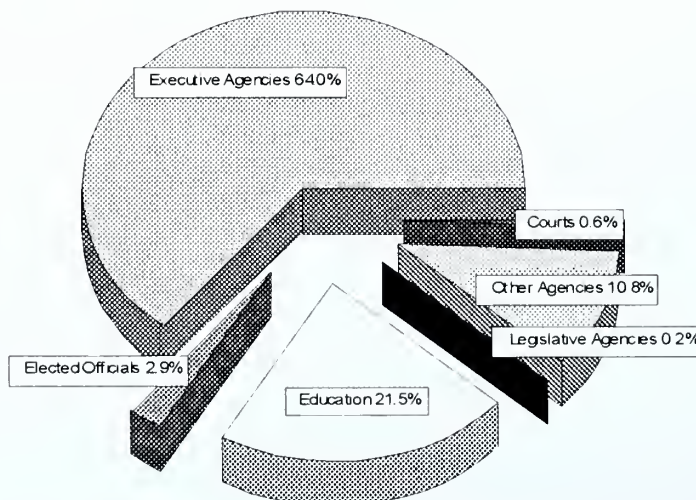
State funding for probation departments currently covers approximately 3,200 probation personnel. Counties are reimbursed for all salaries of approximately half of this number, with the rest reimbursed at the rate of \$1,000 per month. At the present time, state funding provides for about 33% of the total cost of probation services in the state.

County governments pay part of the cost of financing circuit court operations. Counties provide office and courtroom space, maintenance, and support staff to assist the circuit court judges. Circuit clerks collect money to help pay for their operations and some court operations. They also collect and disburse revenues to help fund local and state government programs, as summarized on the next page.

STATE FUNDING

The pie chart below shows the supreme court's share of the total appropriations for fiscal year 2003 (July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003). The total appropriation was \$52,745,612,000. The appropriation for the courts was \$298,277,000.

**Appropriations for State Agencies
Fiscal Year 2003**



Source: Table I-A: Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 11
Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 2004

LOCAL FUNDING

The circuit clerk's office in each county provides a variety of court recordkeeping and financial accounting services. Circuit clerks are elected for four-year terms by the voters in each county. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, and maintain complete records of all cases. Employees of the clerks' offices are appointed by and are accountable to the circuit clerk, with the county board having budgetary authority. During 2002, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,782, assisted by a total of 368 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$167,958,501 in 2002.

Revenue to pay for these court-related services comes primarily from property taxes, filing fees, and court-ordered fines and costs. Fines, fees and other costs collected by circuit clerks are governed primarily by statute and supreme court rule.

REVENUE TO FINANCE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Fees and court-ordered fines were collected in 2002 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

Court Document Storage Fund	Court Automation Fund	County Law Library Fund	County Fund To Finance the Court System
is used for any costs relative to the storage of court records.	is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.	helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public.	is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county.
\$11,712,070	\$14,240,196	\$6,070,019	\$9,652,657

UNCOLLECTED CLAIMS

The Administrative Office, the Supreme Court Clerk, the Supreme Court Library, and the Clerks of the five Appellate Districts are responsible for collecting certain fees. Outstanding accounts receivable are normally collected by the unit to which the account is owed. Additionally, a small number of accounts receivable are turned over to private collection agencies and the State Comptroller's offset system. At the end of FY 02, there were 142 claims due and payable, totaling \$14,901.09.

REVENUE TO FINANCE OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to collecting fees for local improvements, circuit clerks receive, account for, and distribute millions of dollars to county governments, various local governmental entities, and various state funds. Some of the programs and dollars collected in 2002 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Drug Treatment Fund: Court-ordered drug assessments are used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances. **\$3,682,426**

Violent Crime Victims Assistance: Court-ordered penalties in criminal and certain traffic cases are used to support victim and witness assistance centers throughout the state. **\$7,150,608**

Trauma Center Fund: Fees collected in certain traffic, DUI, and criminal cases are used to support Illinois hospitals that are designated as trauma centers. **\$5,590,295**

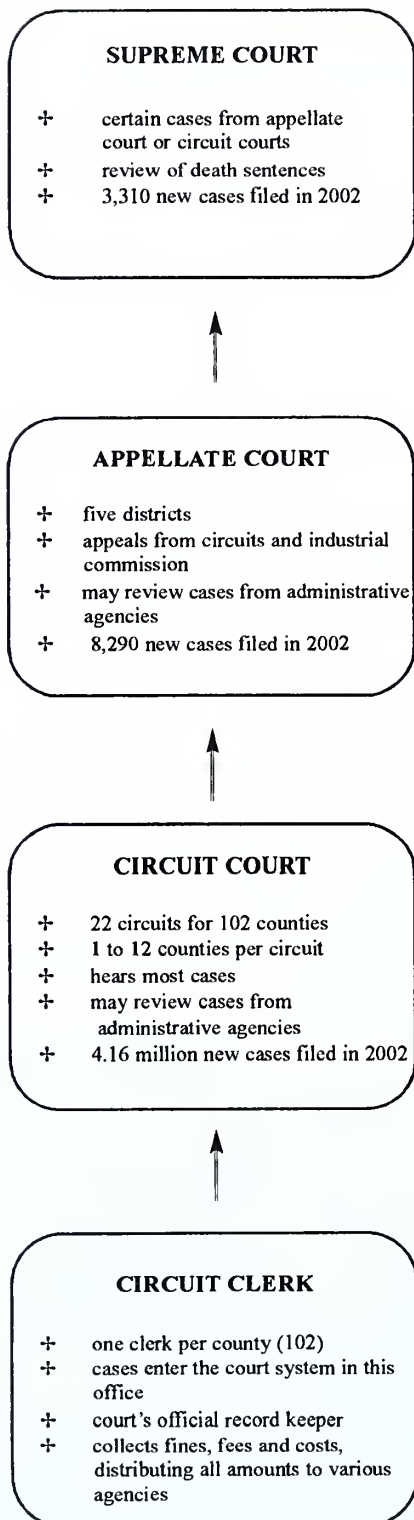
Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge: An additional penalty imposed in traffic and criminal cases is used for training of law enforcement and correctional officers. **\$11,095,435**

Drivers Education Fund: Penalties and forfeitures in offenses reportable to the Secretary of State are used for driver education programs in high schools. **\$5,044,285**

Child Support and Maintenance

During 2002, circuit clerks and the State Disbursement Unit collected and distributed **\$852,528,381** for child support and maintenance.

The path a case may follow in the process from start to finish can be complicated. The diagram below demonstrates, in general terms, how cases proceed through the state court system.



CASEFLOW

Illinois has had a unified court system since 1964. In that year, voters approved an amendment to the 1870 constitution which made major changes in the system.

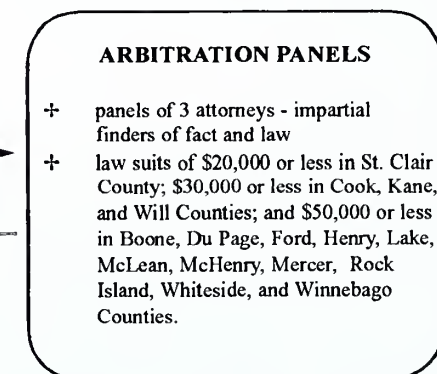
Prior to 1964, the court system was fragmented. The courts of original jurisdiction had some concurrent and overlapping jurisdiction, and each court operated independently of the others. The old system had a circuit court with statewide original jurisdiction in all cases and some appellate jurisdiction; a Superior Court of Cook County having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County; the Criminal Court of Cook County also having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County but limited to criminal cases; a county court in each county with special jurisdiction that partially overlapped that of the circuit court; a probate court in certain counties with special jurisdiction; statutory municipal, city, town and village courts, with jurisdiction overlapping that of the circuit court; and justice of the peace and police magistrate courts with limited jurisdiction.

By 1962, Cook County alone had 208 courts: circuit court, superior court, family court, criminal court, probate court, county court, twenty-four city, village, town and municipal courts, seventy-five justice of the peace courts, and 103 police magistrate courts.

In addition, there were seven supreme court districts numbered from south to north and four appellate court districts numbered from north to south. For example, the first supreme

court district was in a part of the fourth appellate court district and the seventh supreme court district was in a part of the first appellate court district.

In today's system, as shown on the left, there are three levels of courts:



circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. The circuit court is a court of original jurisdiction which is divided into twenty-two circuits. Each circuit is located in one of five appellate court districts. Cases enter circuit court via the circuit clerk's office in a county of the circuit. Cases may be appealed to the appellate court in the district containing the circuit court, or, in certain circumstances, directly to the supreme court. After an appellate court decision, parties to the case may seek discretionary review by the supreme court. Supreme and appellate district and circuit maps are found in their respective sections of this publication.

JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in addition to being the state's highest court, is responsible for the state's unified trial court, one appellate court with five districts, and several supporting units. General administrative and supervisory authority over the court system is vested in the supreme court. Several advisory bodies assist with this mission by making recommendations to the court. These include the Judicial Conference of Illinois and the various committees of the court. More information about committees can be found in the following sections. The supreme court also makes appointments to other committees, commissions, and boards as listed at the right.

The chief justice is responsible for exercising the court's general administrative and supervisory authority in accordance with the court's rules. The supreme court appoints an administrative director to assist the chief justice in her duties. The staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts support this function.

Key support personnel exist at each level of the court to assist judges with the administration of justice. At the supreme court level, this includes the clerk of the supreme court, research director, marshal, and supreme court librarian and their staffs. Each support unit is described on page twenty-four.

Appellate Court

At the appellate court level, the presiding judge and judges of each appellate district are assisted by a clerk of the appellate court and research director and their staffs appointed by the appellate judges. Appeals enter the clerk's office, where deputy clerks assign them filing schedules and actively monitor and review cases as they progress through record preparation, motions, briefing, and oral arguments. Problems such as late filings, jurisdictional defects, inadequate records or noncompliant briefs are referred to the court. After the court has heard an appeal, the clerk's office issues the court's decision and tracks all post-decision activity. The clerk's office also manages the court's computerized and manual recordkeeping systems and oversees the maintenance of physical facilities. The clerk responds to requests and questions concerning the court's cases and procedures. The research director oversees a staff of attorneys and secretaries providing centralized legal research services to judges.

Circuit Court

Each circuit is administered by a chief judge who is selected by the circuit court judges of the circuit. The chief judge is assisted by an administrative assistant and/or trial court administrator and other support staff. The number of counties in each circuit currently ranges from one to twelve. In each county, voters elect a circuit clerk for a four-year term. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks hired by the circuit clerk, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, maintain complete records of all cases, and maintain records of money received and disbursed.

Judicial Inquiry Board

The supreme court appoints two circuit judges to the board (the governor also appoints four non-lawyers and three lawyers) which receives and investigates complaints against judges and prosecutes the validated complaint before the Illinois Courts Commission.

Illinois Courts Commission

The commission consists of a supreme court justice, two circuit judges selected by the supreme court, two appellate court judges selected by the appellate court, and two citizen members selected by the governor. The commission hears complaints brought by the Judicial Inquiry Board and can discipline a judge or remove a judge from office.

Board of Admissions to the Bar

The supreme court establishes rules and standards for the education, testing, and admission of law school graduates to the practice of law in the state and appoints seven attorneys to sit on the board. The board oversees the process of admitting law school graduates to the practice of law.

Committee on Character and Fitness

The supreme court appoints attorneys to a committee in each of the five judicial districts to evaluate the moral character and general fitness of applicants to practice law.

Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

The supreme court establishes rules for the registration and discipline of attorneys and appoints four lawyers and three nonlawyers to the commission which oversees the registration and disciplinary process.

State Appellate Defender

The supreme court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two members of the State Appellate Defender Commission. Each appellate court district appoints one member to the Commission (the governor appoints two members).

Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System

The supreme court appoints three judges to the Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System and the chief justice is an ex-officio member (as is the state treasurer).



Courtroom of the Illinois Supreme Court - Springfield



Mary Ann G. McMorrow
Chief Justice



Rita B. Garman

Justice Garman received a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Iowa College of Law in 1968. She was Assistant State's Attorney in Vermilion County from 1969-1973. She then engaged in private practice with Sebat, Swanson, Banks, Lessen & Garman and was an Associate Judge for 12 years. Justice Garman was a Circuit Judge in the Fifth Judicial Circuit (1986-95) and Presiding Circuit Judge (1987-95). She was assigned to the Appellate Court, Fourth District, in July 1995, and was elected to the position in November 1996. Justice Garman was appointed to the Supreme Court on February 1, 2001.



Thomas L. Kilbride

Justice Kilbride received his law degree from Antioch School of Law in Washington, D.C., in 1981. He practiced law for 20 years in Rock Island, engaging in the general practice of law, including appeals, environmental law, labor law, employment matters, and other general civil and criminal matters. He was admitted to practice in the United States District Court of Central Illinois and the United States Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Justice Kilbride was elected to the Supreme Court of Illinois for the Third District in 2000.



Philip J. Rarick

Justice Rarick received his law degree from St. Louis University. He engaged in private law practice from 1966 until 1975, during which time he served as a City Attorney, Township Attorney, and Assistant State's Attorney. He assumed judicial office in 1975. He served as a member of the Illinois Courts Commission (1992-99) and alternate member from 1999 to present. He has also served on the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference as well as a number of other Judicial Conference Committees in past years. He was elected to the Appellate Court, Fifth District, in 1988 and subsequently was appointed to the Supreme Court of Illinois on September 5, 2002.

THE SUPREME COURT

Justice McMorrow received her law degree from Loyola University, Chicago. Prior to being elected a Circuit Judge in Cook County in 1976, she was engaged in the private practice of law and later appointed an Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, assigned to the criminal division. She was assigned to the Appellate Court for the First District by the Supreme Court in 1985 and won election to that post in 1986. She was elected to the Illinois Supreme Court in 1992, the first woman to serve on the state's highest court. With her election as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois in May 2002, she became the first woman to head any of the three branches of state government.

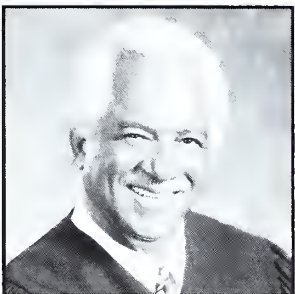
The supreme court is the state's highest court; it also supervises and administers the state's judicial system. The state is divided into five judicial districts, with three justices elected from the first district (Cook County) and one justice elected from each of the other four districts. Justices are elected in partisan elections for ten years and may be retained in office for additional terms of ten years. A chief justice is elected by the other justices for a term of three years.

Justice Fitzgerald received his law degree from The John Marshall Law School, Chicago. He began his career in the law as a prosecutor in the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. When first elected to the bench in 1976, he was the youngest Cook County judge. In 1989, he was elevated to presiding judge of Cook County's criminal courts and was appointed to serve as the presiding judge of Illinois' first statewide Grand Jury. Justice Fitzgerald was elected to the Supreme Court of Illinois for the First District in 2000.



Thomas R. Fitzgerald

Justice Freeman received a Juris Doctor degree from The John Marshall Law School, Chicago. Early in his career he served as an Assistant Attorney General, Assistant State's Attorney, and an attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners. He served as a commissioner on the Illinois Commerce Commission from 1973 to 1976. He was in the private practice of law from 1962 to 1976. In 1976, he was elected a Circuit Judge in Cook County where he served for ten years. He was elected to the Appellate Court in 1986 and to the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1990 from the First District. Justice Freeman is the first African-American to serve on the Illinois Supreme Court.



Charles E. Freeman

Justice Thomas received his Juris Doctor degree from Loyola University School of Law in 1981. He was elected Circuit Court Judge in DuPage County in 1988. There, he presided over civil jury trials and was the Acting Chief Judge from 1989-1994. In 1994, Justice Thomas was elected to the Appellate Court Second District. On December 4, 2000, Justice Thomas was sworn in as the Illinois Supreme Court Justice for the Second District.



Robert R. Thomas

SUPPORT STAFF

SUPREME COURT
DIRECTORY

Springfield (62701)

Supreme Court Building

Area Code 217

TDD 524-8132

Clerk 782-2035

Librarian 782-2424

Marshal 782-7821

Chicago (60601)

State of Illinois Building

160 North LaSalle Street

Area Code 312

TDD 793-6185

Clerk 793-1332

Bloomington (61702)

P.O. Box 3456

Area Code 309

Reporter of Decisions

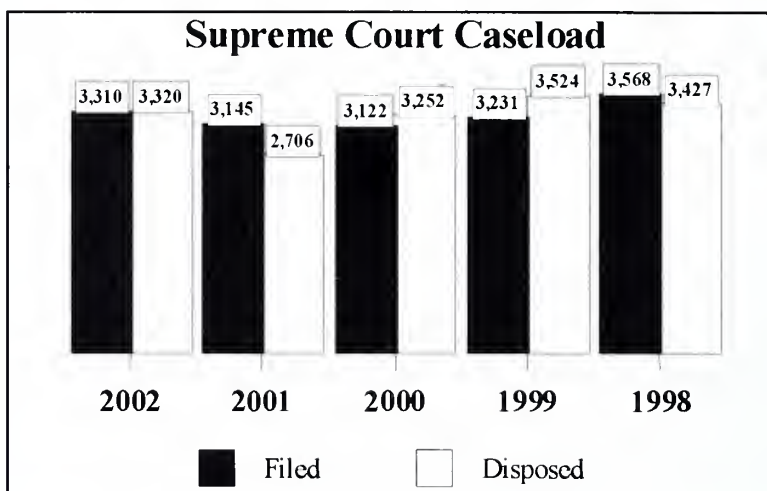
827-8513

FAX 828-4651

There are several support units which assist the supreme court with its work as the state's highest court. These units are located in Springfield, Bloomington, and Chicago.

Clerk of the Supreme Court. The clerk of the supreme court directs a staff of deputies who process cases according to court rules, monitor the caseload of the court, keep court files and records, and maintain court statistics. The clerk's office maintains a list of attorneys licensed to practice in the state, processes the licensing of attorneys, and coordinates the semiannual attorney admission ceremonies. The clerk also registers and renews legal professional service corporations and associations, keeps files of judicial financial disclosure statements, and serves as a public information officer of the court. The clerk maintains offices in Chicago and Springfield.

Supreme Court Caseload



Marshal of the Supreme Court. The marshal attends all sessions of the court held in September, November, January, March, and May. In addition, the marshal directs a staff which maintains the Supreme Court Building and grounds, provides security for justices and employees, and conducts tours of the building.

Reporter of Decisions. The reporter of decisions directs a staff which publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts in the *Official Reports*. Employees also verify case citations; compose head notes, attorney lines, tables of cases, topical summaries, and other materials appearing in the *Official Reports*; and edit opinions for style and grammar.

Supreme Court Librarian. The supreme court librarian directs a staff who provide legal reference services to the courts, state agencies, and citizens of the state. The Supreme Court libraries include a 100,000 volume public law library in Springfield, a 40,000 volume private branch library in Chicago, and four private judicial libraries across the state. The Librarian oversees all aspects of library administration including budget and program planning, materials and equipment acquisition, cataloging and collection development, and library reference and research services.

Supreme Court Research Director. The supreme court research director supervises a staff of attorneys who provide legal research and writing assistance to the court.

Supreme Court Chief Internal Auditor. The supreme court chief internal auditor and staff perform audits of the state-funded activities of the judicial branch. In addition, the internal auditor annually assesses the adequacy of internal controls for state-funded activities.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the court and chairpersons during 2002

Appellate Court Administrative Committee...Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission...Benedict Schwarz, II, Esq., Chair; Justice Charles E. Freeman, liaison officer. **Review Board...**Leonard F. Amari, Esq., Chair.

Board of Admissions to the Bar...Joseph A. Bartholomew, Esq., President; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases...Thomas A. Clancy, Esq., Chair; Michael T. Reagan, Esq., Reporter; Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases...Sam Adam, Esq., Chair; Patrick J. Cotter, Reporter; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Committee on Character and Fitness...Eileen M. Letts, Esq., Chair ; Mara S. Georges, Esq., Vice-Chair (First Judicial District); Richard L. Turner, Jr., Esq., Chair; Lamont L. Perington, Esq., Vice-Chair (Second Judicial District); Stuart R. Lefstein Esq., Chair; William F. Smith, Esq., Vice-Chair (Third Judicial District); William F. Costigan, Esq., (Fourth Judicial District); John H. Leskera, Esq., Chair; Eric M. Rhein, Esq., Vice-Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer.

Committee on Professional Responsibility...Donald Hubert, Esq., Chair; Professor John M. Breen, Esq., Reporter; Chief Justice Mary Ann G McMorrow, liaison officer.

Judicial Mentor Committee...Judge Robert L. Carter, Status Member (Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference), Judge Robert K. Kilander, Status Member (Vice-Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference).

Legislative Committee of the Illinois Supreme Court...Judge Alan J. Greiman, Chair.

Planning and Oversight Committee for a Judicial Performance Evaluation Program...Judge Donald D. Bernardi, Chair; Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases...Judge Michael P. Toomin, Chair; Judge John R. DeLaMar, Vice-Chair; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Professionalism...David F. Rolewick, Esq., Chair; Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer; Prof. Bruce A. Boyer, Professor-Reporter

Special Supreme Court Committee on Electronic Transmission of Data...Judge Stephen A. Schiller, Chair; Darryl Pratscher, Vice-Chair.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Lawyers' Assistance Programs...Timothy Bertschy, Esq., Chair.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Pro Bono Legal Service...Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct...Judge Scott H. Walden, Chair.

Supreme Court Rules Committee...Patricia C. Bobb, Esq., Chair; Professor Keith H. Beyler, Esq., Reporter; Professor Jo Desha Lucas, Esq., Emeritus; Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Committee on Child Custody Issues...Justice Alan J. Greiman, Chair; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald and Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officers

**Alternative Dispute Resolution
Coordinating Committee**
Judge William D. Maddux
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair

During the 2002 Conference year, the Committee monitored both Court-Annexed Mandatory Arbitration Programs and Court-Sponsored Major Civil Case Mediation Programs. In addition, the Committee met with arbitration administrators and supervising judges of circuits with mandatory arbitration programs. Topics discussed at the meeting included Supreme Court Rule amendment proposals, developing a system for feedback to address the disparity between rejected arbitration awards and resultant jury verdicts, good faith participation in arbitration hearings, and several programmatic issues raised by the arbitration administrators and supervising judges. Also in this Conference year, the Committee forwarded to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts an amendment to Supreme Court Rule 86(b) that would increase arbitration jurisdictional limits to \$50,000 or such lesser jurisdictional limits as may be implemented by local circuit option. The Supreme Court reserved unto itself the opportunity to review requests for increases to the limit on a case-by-case basis. Subsequently, the Committee notified judicial circuits operating a mandatory arbitration program that, at the discretion of the chief circuit judge of the respective circuit, they may submit to the Court a petition to increase jurisdictional program limits. The Committee also forwarded to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts amendment to Supreme Court Rule 90(c) along with a proposed form that would require the plaintiff to file summary cover sheets detailing money damages incurred by category as set forth in Supreme Court Rule 90(c) (1) - (4) with language added to specify if bills had been paid or unpaid. The Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts notified the Committee that she forwarded the proposal to the Supreme Court Rules Committee for placement on the Committee's Public Hearing Agenda. In the area of mediation, the Committee will continue to monitor existing Court-sponsored mediation programs. During Conference Year 2001, the Committee studied the authority to provide immunity for a mediator in mediation proceedings and forwarded to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts proposed language to amend Supreme Court Rule 99. On October 10, 2001, the Supreme Court accepted the recommendations and amended Rule 99.

**Study Committee
on Juvenile Justice**
Judge John R. DeLaMar
6th Circuit
Chair

During the 2002 Conference year, the major work of the Committee was the completion of the two-volume set of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*. During the year, the Committee published Volume II of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook* which completed the two-volume set. The two-volume set is designed to provide judges with a practical and convenient guide to procedural, evidentiary, and substantive issues arising in Juvenile Court proceedings. Volume I covers juvenile court proceedings involving allegations of delinquency, minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI) and addicted minors. Volume II addresses exclusively proceedings brought in the juvenile court which involve allegations of abuse, neglect and dependency. The Committee continued its work on drafting uniform juvenile court orders of cases for use by judges involved in abuse, neglect or dependency proceedings in the Juvenile Court, offering a set of explanations to facilitate the use of uniform orders. The Committee continued to discuss at great length the anticipated 2003 federal review of the Illinois Juvenile Court which will study compliance with federal funding mandates concerning necessary findings in juvenile cases. Additionally, the Committee continued its commitment to educating Illinois judges on juvenile law issues by participating in various educational programs and workshops.

**Committee on Discovery
Procedures**
Judge Joseph N. Casciato
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair

During the 2002 Conference year, the Committee devoted substantial time to discussing the problems and possible solutions surrounding the disclosure requirements contained in Supreme Court Rule 213. The Committee submitted to the Supreme Court for consideration its proposal to amend Rule 213. The Committee studied various other discovery-related proposals. The Committee decided not to adopt its own proposal to amend Rule 206(c), which concerns the method of taking depositions on oral examination. The Committee recommended that Rule 201(l), which concerns conducting discovery while a personal jurisdiction motion is pending, not be amended as proposed by the Rules Committee. Rather, the Committee adopted its own proposal to amend Rule 201(l) and forwarded it to the Rules Committee for review. The Committee also rejected the Rules Committee's proposal to amend Rule 218(c), which concerns pretrial procedure. Finally, the Committee forwarded questions to the Rules Committee regarding the Rules Committee's proposal to amend Rule 237, which concerns the appearance of certain individuals and the production of certain documents at expedited hearings.

Judicial Conference of Illinois, consisting of eighty-two judges, is responsible for suggesting improvements in the administration of justice in Illinois. The Executive Committee, composed of the chief justice and fourteen members of the Judicial Conference, reviews recommendations of the various committees and makes recommendations to the supreme court, resolves questions of committee jurisdiction, acts on behalf of the Judicial Conference between annual meetings, and performs other duties delegated by the supreme court. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts serves as Secretary of the Conference.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Judicial Education Division seeks to ensure that Illinois judges have access to ongoing judicial education resources through its administrative oversight of continuing education programs for new and experienced judges. To do so, the division staffs the Committee on Education of the Illinois Judicial Conference which, with Supreme Court approval, selects judicial faculty and topics for regional and mini (one-day) seminars for judges. In 2002, 8 such seminars were held across the state. Similarly, the division provides administrative and staffing support for a week-long New Judge Seminar held each year in Chicago as well as the annual faculty development workshop which enables judges to hone their teaching skills. In addition, the division assisted in planning and conducting the two presentations of Education Conference 2002, which was attended by all Illinois Judges, in February and March. Education Conference 2002 consisted of 21 different topics presented by 59 faculty and guest speakers. Judges attended a plenary session on ethics and were offered two additional, concurrent ethics sessions, three half-day sessions as well as topic tracks in evidence, criminal law, civil law, family law, general interest and an early bird session.

In addition to its oversight of judicial education conferences, the division staffs the Judicial Mentor Committee which is responsible for administering the New Judge Mentoring Program. Staff assisted in producing a new training video and updated the Mentor Manual for prospective mentor judges. Lastly, the division operates the Resource Lending Library which offers judges - through both loans and through contributions to their personal judicial libraries - a variety of resources on legal and judicial topics. These resources include videotapes, audiotapes, CD-Roms, bench books from past seminars, and other publications of interest to Illinois judges.

Computer security continued to be a focus of the Committee during the 2002 Conference year. The Committee prepared a computer security brief that was distributed at the Education Conference 2002 held in February and March of 2002. The subcommittee on Computer Security expanded its work to develop a model policy or list of components to be included in a policy on computer security guidelines and computer usage for judges to include Internet access and e-mail. The subcommittee on New Technologies reviewed new and changing technologies and how they could benefit the courts. Some of the technologies reviewed and discussed were: legal research, electronic filing, laptops and personal digital assistants devices usage, a concept for a cyber jury café, wireless technology concepts, e-learning and e-book usages, and data warehousing.

During this Conference year, the Committee produced supplements and updates to the *Illinois Manual for Complex Litigation (Civil and Criminal)*. For the Civil Manual, the Committee added new sections on discovery of business records, joint and several liability, and class actions. The Committee also created a comprehensive update for the Civil Manual, cumulating the previous update materials and addressing recent case law changes. For the Criminal Manual, the Committee added sections regarding consecutive and concurrent sentencing and sentencing hearings. The Committee also produced an update for the Criminal Manual, cumulating the previous update and discussing recent case law developments.

In the 2002 Conference year, the Committee began a comprehensive review of probation practices and procedures and continued its study of Youthful Offender Sentencing programs. The Committee also continued to monitor the work of the Governor's Criminal Code Rewrite and Reform Commission. The Committee prepared a proposed Rule amendment addressing juror secrecy, and is also proposing a new Rule to specify the admonishments that must be given when a defendant admits or stipulates to evidence sufficient to find a violation of probation, conditional discharge or court supervision. The committee also forwarded a proposal to the Supreme Court's IPI Criminal Committee regarding a cautionary jury instruction on eyewitness testimony. The Committee studied post-*Apprendi* trial issues, the use of John Doe warrants, and proposed amendments to the statute on consecutive and concurrent sentencing. In addition, the Court reaffirmed its support for legislation that would promote retention of experienced prosecutors and public defenders in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Professional Practice in the Illinois Justice System.

Committee on Education
Judge Susan F. Hutchinson
Appellate Court, 2nd District
Chair

**Committee on
Automation and Technology**
Judge Grant S. Wegner
16th Circuit
Chair

**Study Committee on
Complex Litigation**
Judge Clyde L. Kuehn
Appellate Court, 5th District
Chair

**Committee on Criminal
Law and
Probation Administration**
Judge Michael P. Toomin
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair

Members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference During 2002

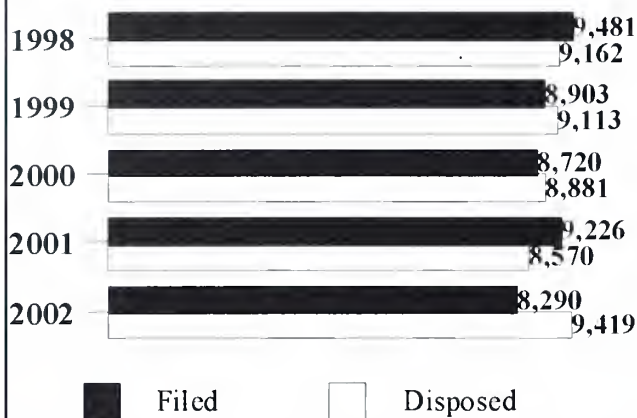
Chief Justice Mary Ann G. McMorrow, Chair
Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Secretary

Robert P. Bastone, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Joseph F. Beatty, Circuit Judge, 14th Circuit
Robert L. Carter, Chief Circuit Judge, 13th Circuit
Lloyd A. Cueto, Circuit Judge, 20th Circuit
Timothy C. Evans, Chief Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Robert K. Kilander, Chief Circuit Judge, 18th Circuit
Clyde L. Kuehn, Appellate Judge, 5th District

Rita M. Novak, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Stuart A. Nudelman, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
M. Carol Pope, Circuit Judge, 8th Circuit
Ellis E. Reid, Circuit Judge, Assigned Appellate, 1st District
Stephen A. Schiller, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
John P. Shonkwiler, Chief Circuit Judge, 6th Circuit
Robert B. Spence, Circuit Judge, 16th Circuit

Total Caseload*

All Case Categories



Except for those cases appealed directly to the supreme court, a person has the right to request a review of a circuit court judge's decision by the appellate court.

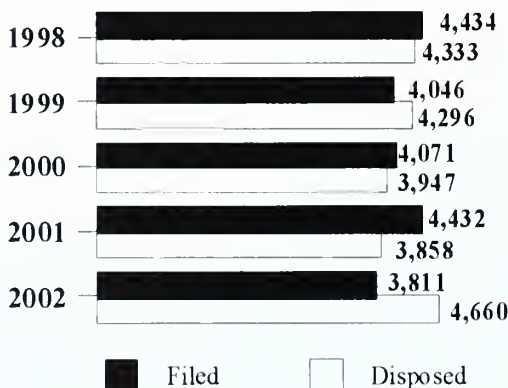
The appellate court is organized into five districts. The first meets in Chicago, the second in Elgin, the third in Ottawa, the fourth in Springfield, and the fifth in Mt. Vernon.

Each district can have one or more divisions. There are six divisions in the first district and one in each of the other four. The supreme court assigns judges to the various divisions. The presiding judge of each division assigns judges to panels of three to hear appeals.

The number of appellate court judgeships, currently fifty-two, is determined by the legislature. The supreme court can assign additional circuit, appellate or retired judges temporarily to any district.

Judges are elected by voters in each district for ten-year terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms. Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

Criminal Caseload

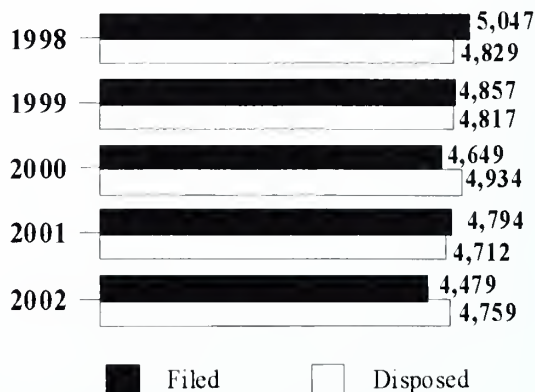


Each district manages its own operations, subject to the overall authority of the supreme court. In the first district (Cook County), an executive committee exercises general administrative authority. This committee elects a chairperson and vice-chairperson for one year. In the other districts, judges select one of their members to serve as presiding judge for one year.

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting. Supreme Court Rule 22(e) provides for a meeting of all judges of the Appellate Court. The Appellate Court held its annual meeting in December with Justice John T. McCullough presiding as Chair. Forty-nine appellate judges attended the meeting. Justices Thomas R. Fitzgerald and Philip J. Rarick also attended. Pursuant to amended section 15(e) article VI of the Illinois Constitution, the Illinois Appellate Court selects two appellate judges to serve as regular members and three appellate judges to serve as alternate members on the Illinois Courts Commission. Judges Anne M. Burke and Kent Slater were elected as regular members. Judges Robert E. Byrne, Robert W. Cook and Melissa A. Chapman were elected as alternate members. Justice Robert P. Cahill was selected to be the next chair of the Illinois Appellate Court.

Civil Caseload*



Administrative Committee. The Appellate Court Administrative Committee, created by order of the Supreme Court, studies and recommends methods by which the Appellate Court might improve the court of appeals. The Committee sponsored the 2002 Appellate Court Seminar. Thirty-eight judges attended the one and one-half day seminar. Further, the Committee met during the year to consider various matters and plan the 2002 Appellate Court Seminar. Members of the Committee include Judges Alan J. Greiman (Chair), Robert P. Cahill, Richard P. Goldenhersh, Joseph Gordon, Susan Fayette Hutchinson, Tom M. Lytton and John T. McCullough. Justice Rita B. Garman served as the Supreme Court Liaison.

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

FIRST DISTRICT

Circuit: Circuit Court
of Cook County

District Population:
5,376,741 (2000 census)

160 North LaSalle St.
Chicago, IL (60601)
(312) 793-5600

Steven M. Ravid, Clerk
George Cenar, Research
Director

APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Joseph Gordon,
Presiding Judge
Jill K. McNulty
Denise M. O'Malley
James G. Fitzgerald Smith

DIVISION II

Margaret S. McBride,
Presiding Judge
Robert Cahill
Anne M. Burke

DIVISION III

Leslie E. South,
Presiding Judge
Thomas E. Hoffman++
Shelvin Louise Marie Hall
Warren D. Wolfson*

DIVISION IV

Mary Jane Theis,
Presiding Judge
Allen Hartman
Alan J. Greiman*+
Themis Karnezis*

DIVISION V

Calvin C. Campbell,
Presiding Judge
Patrick J. Quinn
Ellis E. Reid*
Neil F. Hartigan

DIVISION VI

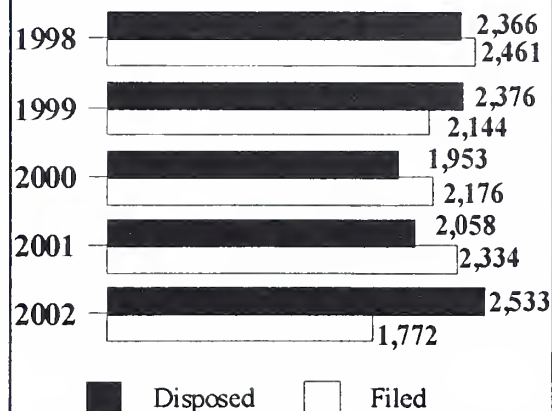
Sheila M. O'Brien,
Presiding Judge
John P. Tully
Michael J. Gallagher
Margaret O'Mara Frossard*

+ chair ++ vice-chair:
Executive Committee; *circuit
judge assigned to appellate
court

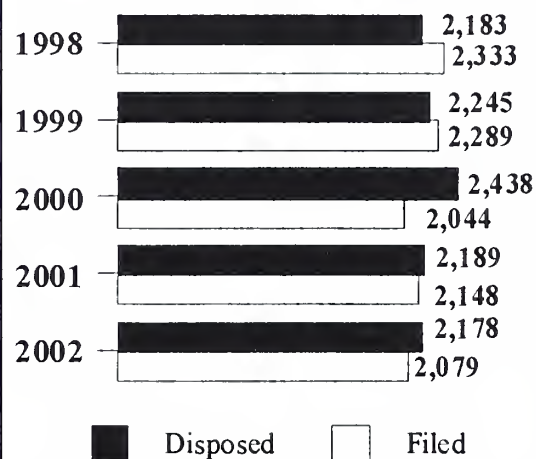


State of Illinois Building
Completed 1924; remodeled 1992
(Holabird & Root/CDB photo)

Criminal Caseload

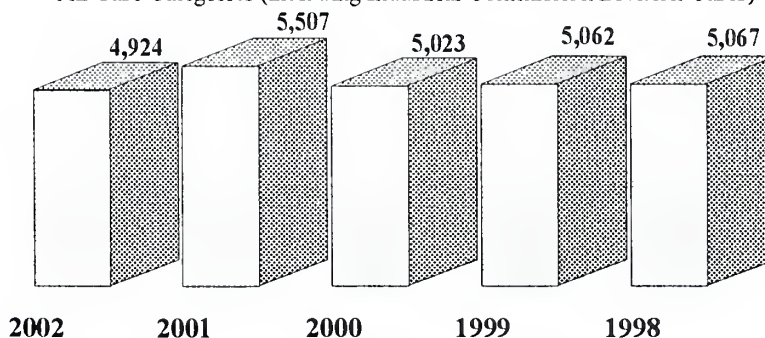


Civil Caseload**



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Appellate Court Building
55 Symphony Way
Elgin, IL (60120)
(847) 695-3750

Robert J. Mangan, Clerk
Francis Lenski, Research
Director

SECOND DISTRICT



Circuits (Counties):
15th (Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle & Stephenson)
16th (DeKalb, Kane & Kendall)
17th (Boone & Winnebago)
18th (DuPage)
19th (Lake & McHenry)

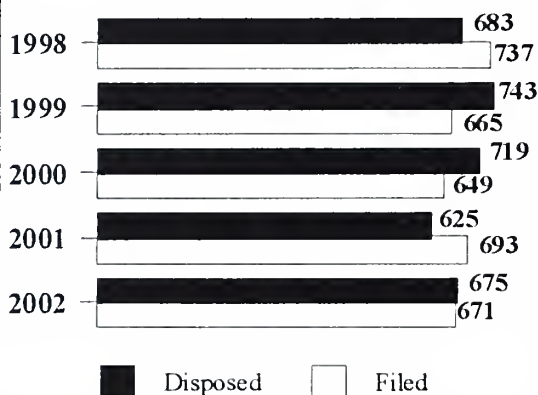
District Population:
2,851,466 (2000 census)

APPELLATE JUDGES

Susan F. Hutchinson, Presiding Judge
John J. Bowman **Robert E. Byrne***
R. Peter Grometer* **Thomas E. Callum**
Frederick J. Kapala* **Robert D. McLaren**
Barbara Gilleran Johnson **Jack O'Malley**

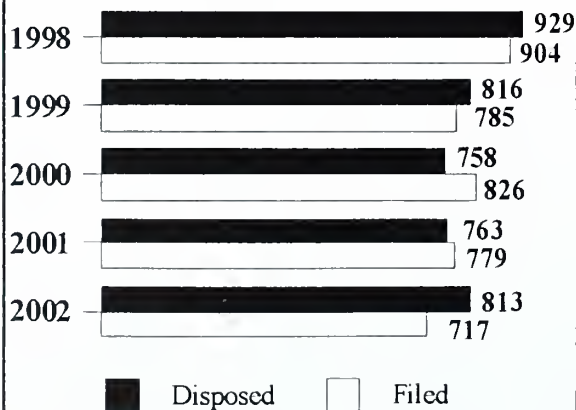
*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Criminal Caseload



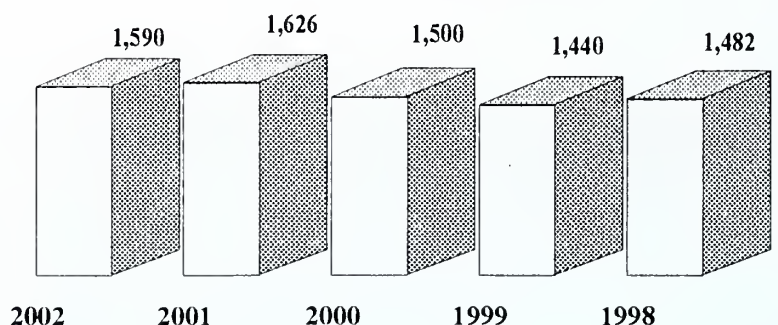
Second District Courthouse - Elgin
 Completed in 1966 (C. Jane Bradley photo)

Civil Caseload**



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

THIRD DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):
 9th (Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough & Warren)
 10th (Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark & Tazewell)
 12th (Will)
 13th (Bureau, Grundy & LaSalle)
 14th (Henry, Mercer, Rock Island & Whiteside)
 21st (Kankakee & Iroquois)

District Population
 1,611,568 (2000 census)



1004 Columbus Street
 Ottawa, IL (61350)
 (815) 434-5050

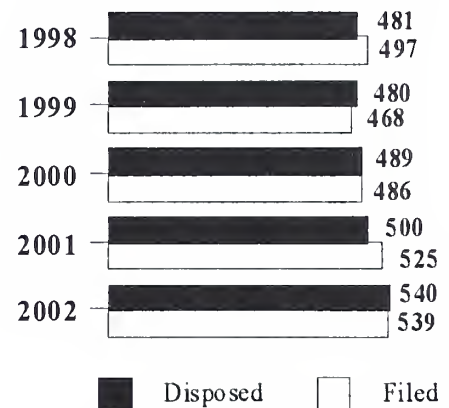
Gist Fleshman, Clerk
Gerald Ursini, Research Director

APPELLATE JUDGES
 Tom Lytton, Presiding Judge
 Tobias Barry
 William E. Holdridge
 Mary W. McDade
 Daniel Schmidt
 Kent Slater



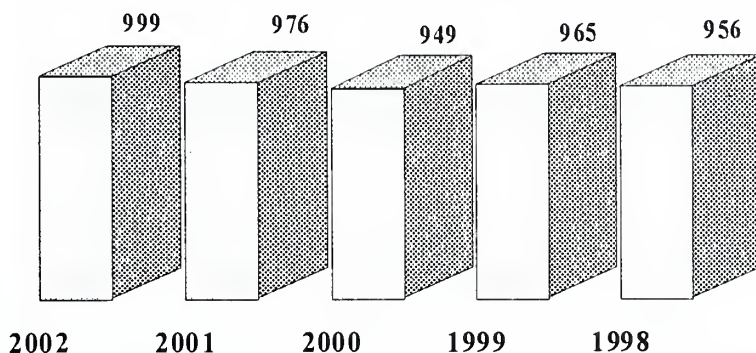
Third District Courthouse - Ottawa
 Completed in 1860 (Gist Fleshman photo)

Criminal Caseload

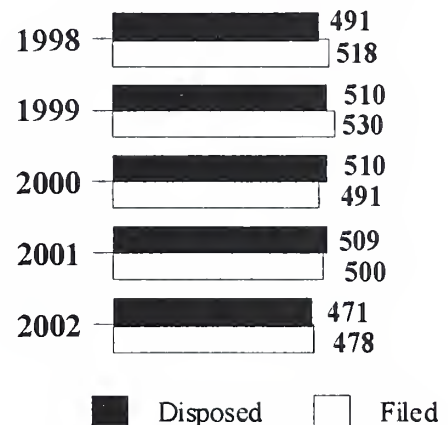


Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



Civil Caseload*



*Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Waterways Building
201 W. Monroe St.
Springfield, IL (62704)
(217) 782-2586

Darryl Pratscher, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch,
Research Director

FOURTH DISTRICT



Circuits (Counties):
5th (Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar & Vermilion)

6th (Champaign, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie & Piatt)

7th (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Sangamon & Scott)

8th (Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason, Menard, Pike & Schuyler)

11th (Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean & Woodford)

District Population
1,281,486 (2000 census)

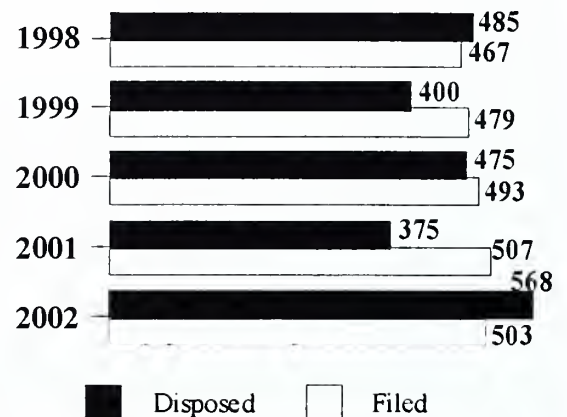
APPELLATE JUDGES

Sue E. Myerscough, Presiding Judge
Thomas R. Appleton Robert W. Cook
John T. McCullough James A. Knecht
Robert J. Steigmann John W. Turner

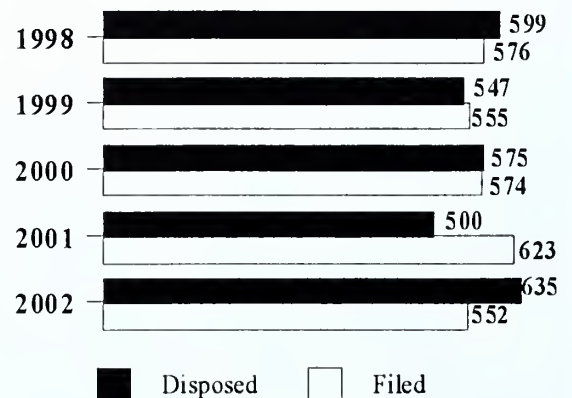


Fourth District - Waterways Building
(photo by Terry Farmer Photography, Inc.)

Criminal Caseload

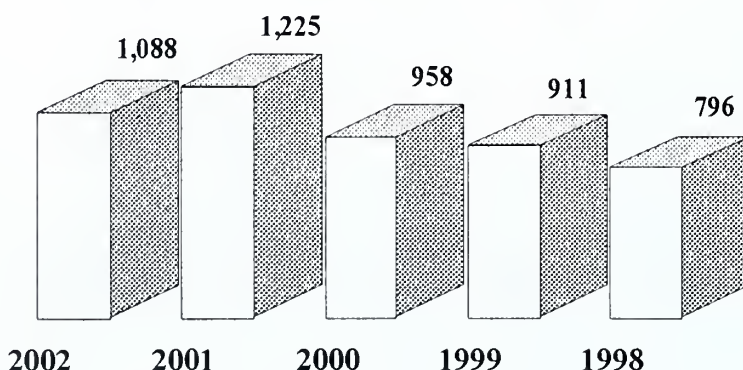


Civil Caseload*



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



*Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

FIFTH DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

1st (Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union & Williamson)

2nd (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne & White)

3rd (Bond & Madison)

4th (Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery & Shelby)

20th (Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair & Washington)

District Population

1,298,032 (2000 census)



14th & Main Street
Mt. Vernon, IL (62864)
(618) 242-3120

Louis E. Costa, Clerk
James Sanders,
Research Director

APPELLATE JUDGES

Terrence J. Hopkins,
Presiding Judge

Melissa A. Chapman

James K. Donovan*

Richard P. Goldenhersh

Clyde L. Kuehn

Gordon E. Maag

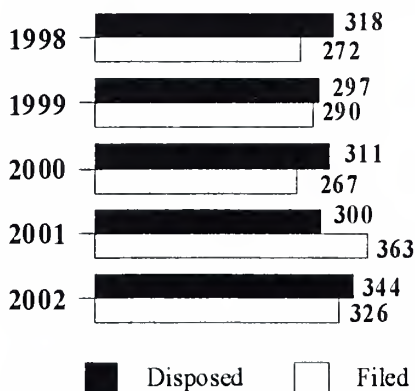
Thomas M. Welch

*circuit judge assigned to the
appellate court

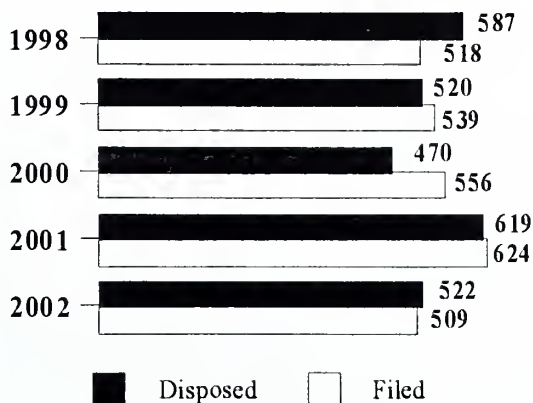


Fifth District Courthouse - Mt. Vernon
Completed in 1857 (John J. Flood photo)

Criminal Caseload

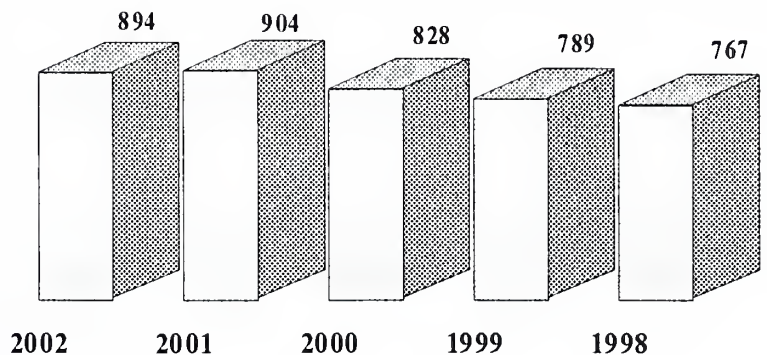


Civil Caseload**



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

The court of "original jurisdiction" is the circuit court. There are twenty-two circuits in the state, three of which are single county circuits (Cook, Will, and Du Page). The remaining nineteen circuits contain two to twelve counties per circuit.

The circuit court can decide, with few exceptions, any kind of case. The exceptions are redistricting of the general assembly and the ability of the governor to serve or resume office. The circuit court also shares jurisdiction with the supreme court to hear cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition, and habeas corpus. However, if the supreme court chooses to exercise its jurisdiction over these cases, the circuit court may not decide them. Finally, the circuit court also reviews administrative orders from certain state agencies.

There are two kinds of judges in the circuit court: circuit judges and associate judges. Circuit judges are elected for six years, may be retained by voters for additional six year terms, and can hear any kind of case. Circuit judges are elected on a circuit-wide basis or from the county where they reside. In Cook County, circuit judges are elected from the entire county or as resident judges from each of the fifteen subcircuits within the county. Associate judges are appointed by circuit judges, under supreme court rules, for four-year terms. An associate judge can hear any case, except criminal cases punishable by a prison term of one year or more, unless the associate judge has received approval from the supreme court to hear other criminal cases.

Circuit judges in a circuit elect one of their members to serve as chief circuit court judge. Cases may be assigned to general or specialized divisions by the chief judge who has general administrative authority in the circuit, subject to the overall administrative authority of the supreme court.

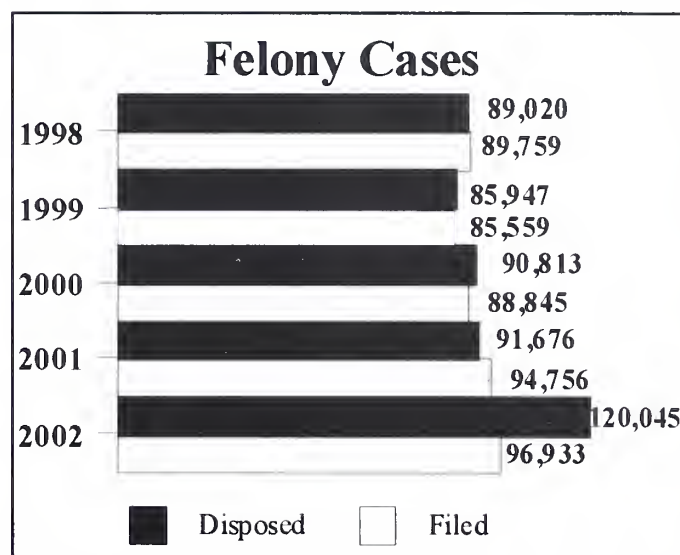
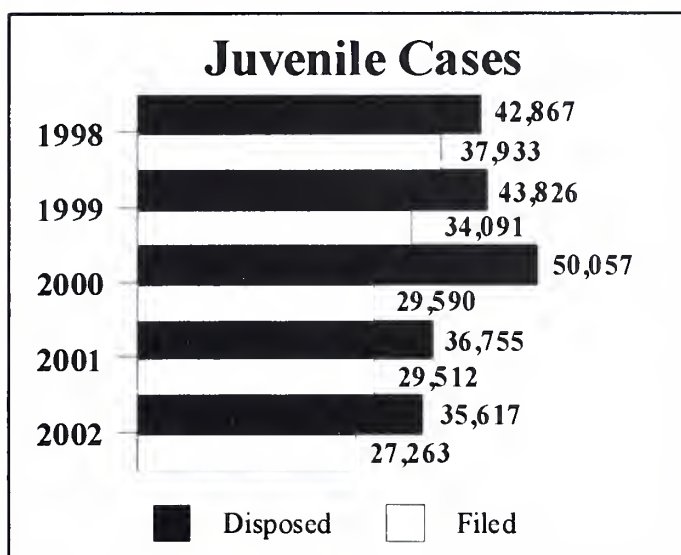
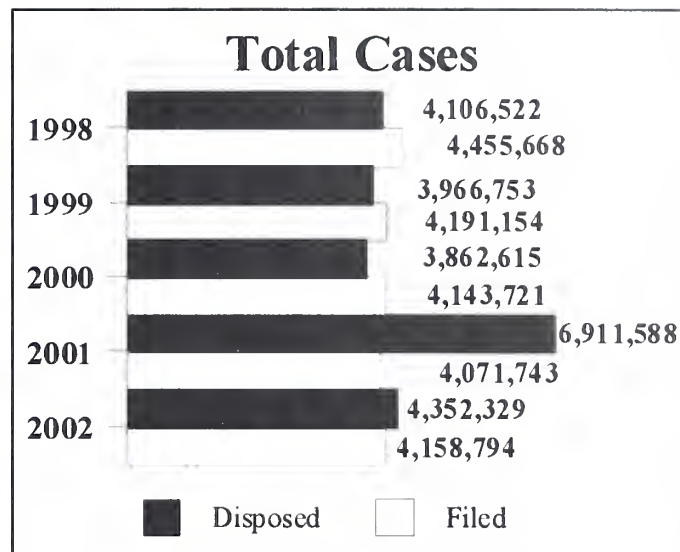
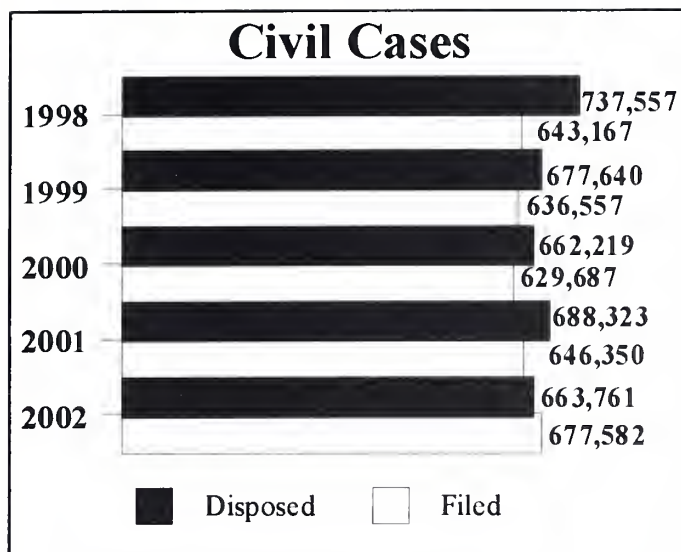


CIRCUIT COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Conference of Chief Circuit Judges: The Conference meets regularly to consider problems relating to the administration of the circuit courts and other matters referred to the Conference by the supreme court. The twenty-two chief circuit judges form the membership of the Conference. Stephen M. Kernan, chief judge of the twentieth circuit, served as chair of the Conference during 2002. In December 2002, Robert L. Carter, chief judge of the thirteenth circuit, was elected to serve as chair and Robert K. Kilander, chief judge of the eighteenth circuit, was elected as vice-chair. The administrative office serves as secretary of the conference.

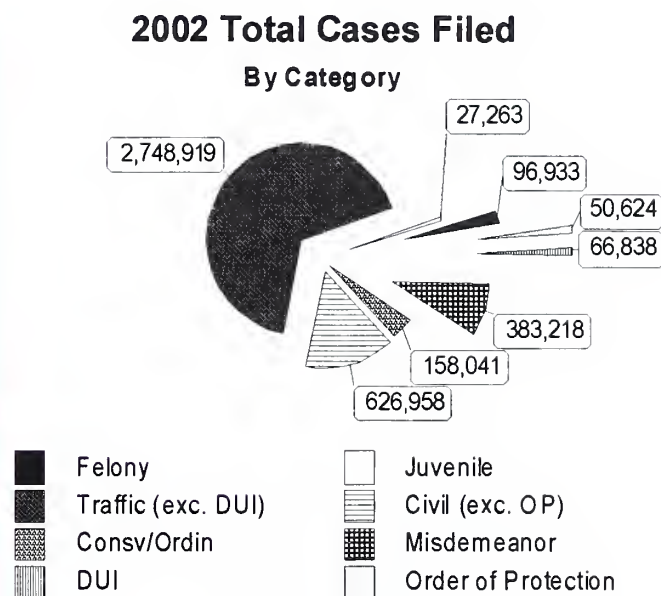
Conference Committees: Regular Conference committees are the Article V Committee, the Juvenile Committee, the Prison Committee, and the Probation Committee. In 2002, the Article V Committee considered such issues as plans for modification of the Uniform Conservation Citation and Complaint and sufficiency of local rules for mail-in supervision for traffic offenses. The Juvenile Committee provided Conference members with uniform orders to be used in juvenile abuse, neglect and dependency cases and, along with the State Court Improvement Project, conducted statewide surveys with regard to representation of parties, and data collection practices for juvenile court abuse, neglect, and dependency cases. The Prison Committee considered an update of the habeas corpus order and updating of the prison handbook. The Probation Committee considered various programs for assessment and collection of probation fees and assessment of fees for DNA testing.

During 2002, the Conference also established a working committee on Court Reporting and continued its Judicial Mentoring Committee. Conference members represented the Conference on an ad hoc committee to create uniform domestic violence petitions and orders of protection, and on the Illinois Integrated Justice Information System Governing Board.



CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL: lawsuits for monetary damages; arbitration; small claims (amounts up to \$5,000); chancery (e.g., title to real property and injunctions); miscellaneous remedy (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, habeas corpus matters, and demolition); probate (e.g., estates of deceased persons and guardianships); order of protection (petition for order of protection filed separately from an existing case); dissolution (e.g., divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment); mental health (e.g., commitment and discharge from mental facilities); eminent domain (e.g., compensation when property is taken for public use); municipal corporation and tax (e.g., matters pertaining to the organization of municipalities and collection of taxes at the local level); adoptions; family (e.g., proceedings to establish parent-child relationship and actions relating to child support). **CRIMINAL:** felony (e.g., a criminal case in which the offense carries a penalty of at least one year in prison) and misdemeanor. **OTHER:** ordinance, conservation, traffic (excluding parking tickets), and DUI. **JUVENILE:** abuse and neglect, delinquent, and other (e.g., a minor who requires authoritative intervention).



Timothy C. Evans
Chief Judge
2600 Daley Center
Chicago, IL 60602

Circuit Population
5,376,741 (2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
 Nancy J. Arnold
 Patricia Banks
 Ronald F. Bartkowiec
 Carole K. Bellows
 Gerald C. Bender
 Richard B. Berland
 Andrew Berman
 Robert W. Bertucci
 Paul P. Biebel, Jr.
 Janice L. Bierman
 Richard J. Billik Jr.
 Patricia Martin Bishop
 Margaret Ann Brennan
 Eileen M. Brewer
 Cynthia Brim
 Philip L. Bronstein
 Rodney Hughes Brooks
 Janet Adams Brosnahan
 Mary M. Brosnahan
 James R. Brown
 Henry A. Budzinski
 Charles P. Burns
 Edward R. Burr
 Anthony L. Burrell
 Bernetta D. Bush
 Diane Gordon Cannon
 Thomas F. Carmody, Jr.
 Robert Lopez Cepero
 Thomas R. Chiola
 Evelyn B. Clay
 Mary Ellen Coghlan
 Matthew E. Coghlan
 Melvin J. Cole
 Sharon Johnson Coleman
 Claudia G. Conlon
 Maureen E. Connors
 Jacqueline P. Cox
 Clayton J. Crane
 Wilbur E. Crooks
 Lisa R. Curcio
 Robert E. Cusack
 Daniel P. Darcy
 Thomas Michael Davy
 David Delgado
 Donald M. Devlin
 Barbara J. Disko
 Frank J. Dolan
 Christopher J. Donnelly
 David R. Donnersberger
 John T. Doody, Jr.
 Deborah M. Dooling
 Loretta C. Douglass
 Jennifer Duncan-Brice
 Loretta Eadie-Daniels
 James D. Egan
 Lynn M. Egan
 Richard J. Elrod
 James R. Epstein

Candace J. Fabri
 Thomas P. Fecarotta, Jr.
 Peter A. Felice
 Raymond A. Figueroa
 Denise K. Filan
 Kathy M. Flanagan
 Thomas E. Flanagan
 James P. Flannery, Jr.
 John J. Fleming
 Susan G. Fleming
 Peter A. Flynn
 Nicholas R. Ford
 Lester D. Foreman
 Allen A. Freeman
 Raymond Funderburk
 Thomas V. Gainer, Jr.
 Rodolfo Garcia
 Sheldon Gardner
 Vincent M. Gaughan
 James J. Gavin
 Francis W. Glowacki

Michael J. Hogan
 Thomas L. Hogan
 Leo E. Holt
 Vanessa A. Hopkins
 Garritt E. Howard
 Nathaniel R. Howse, Jr.
 Arnette R. Hubbard
 Cheryl D. Ingram
 Anthony A. Iosco
 Moshe Jacobius
 Aaron Jaffe
 Raymond L. Jagielski
 Dorothy F. Jones
 Rickey Jones
 Daniel E. Jordan
 Edward R. Jordan
 James J. Jorzak
 Paul A. Karkula
 Joseph G. Kazmierski, Jr.
 Michael R. Keehan
 Daniel J. Kelley

David G. Lichtenstein
 Marcella C. Lipinski
 Thomas J. Lipscomb
 Daniel M. Locallo
 Gay-Lloyd Lott
 Noreen V. Love
 Michele F. Lowrance
 Stuart F. Lubin
 Marvin P. Luckman
 Daniel Joseph Lynch
 Daniel J. Lynch
 John K. Madden
 William D. Maddux
 William O. Maki
 Marcia Maras
 LeRoy K. Martin, Jr.
 Mary Anne Mason
 Allan W. Masters
 Veronica B. Mathein
 Carol Pearce McCarthy
 James P. McCarthy
 Barbara A. McDonald
 Susan J. McDunn
 Patrick E. McGann
 Sheila McGinnis
 Dennis M. McGuire
 Kathleen M. McGury
 Paddy H. McNamara
 Barbara M. Meyer
 Judy I. Mitchell-Davis
 Anthony S. Montclione
 Colleen McSweeney Moore
 John J. Moran Jr.
 Dennis J. Morrissey
 John E. Morrissey
 Mary A. Mulhern
 Lisa Ruble Murphy
 Michael J. Murphy
 Joyce Marie Murphy
 Gorman
 Elliott Muse, Jr.
 Marya T. Nega
 P. Scott Neville, Jr.
 Lewis Nixon
 Benjamin E. Novoselsky
 Julia M. Nowicki
 Thomas E. Nowinski
 Stuart A. Nudelman
 Donald J. O'Brien, Jr.
 Edward P. O'Brien
 Joan M. O'Brien
 William T. O'Brien
 Lawrence O'Gara
 James P. O'Malley
 William P. O'Malley
 William D. O'Neal
 Frank Orlando
 Sandra R. Otaka
 Stuart E. Palmer
 Thomas P. Panichi
 Kathleen M. Pantle
 Sebastian T. Patti
 William Michael Phelan
 Donna Phelps Felton
 Edward N. Pietrucha
 Edmund Ponce de Leon
 Lee Preston
 James S. Quinlan, Jr.
 Robert J. Quinn
 Thomas P. Quinn
 Ralph Reyna



Richard J. Daley Center
 (Courtesy of the Chicago Architecture Foundation)

Allen S. Goldberg
 Francis X. Golniewicz, Jr.
 Robert E. Gordon
 Llwellyn L. Greene-Thapedi
 Patrick S. Grossi
 Susan Ruscitti Grussel
 Catherine M. Haberkorn
 Sophia H. Hall
 La Quetta J. Hardy-Campbell
 Marsha D. Hayes
 Shelli Williams Hayes
 Michael T. Healy
 Curtis Heaston
 James F. Henry

Carol A. Kelly
 James W. Kennedy
 Kathleen G. Kennedy
 Kerry M. Kennedy
 Dorothy K. Kinnaird
 John P. Kirby
 Robert J. Kowalski
 William G. Lacy
 Bertina E. Lampkin
 Joanne L. Lanigan
 Diane Joan Larsen
 Jeffrey Lawrence
 Marjorie C. Laws
 Casandra Lewis

OF COOK COUNTY District)

James L. Rhodes
Barbara A. Riley
Daniel A. Riley
James G. Riley
Ronald C. Riley
Thomas D. Roti
Maureen Durkin Roy
James T. Ryan
Nancy S. Salyers
Leida J. Gonzalez Santiago
Drella C. Savage
Stephen A. Schiller
Colleen F. Sheehan
Kevin M. Sheehan
Nancy Drew Sheehan
Lon W. Shultz
Richard A. Siebel
Darryl B. Simko
Henry R. Simmons, Jr.
Maura Slattery Boyle
Irwin J. Solganick
Cheryl A. Starks
John O. Steele
David P. Sterba
Victoria A. Stewart
Paul Stralka
Jane Louise Stuart
Daniel J. Sullivan
Laura M. Sullivan
Sharon M. Sullivan
Fred G. Suria, Jr.
Donald J. Suriano
Shelley Sutker-Dermer
William Taylor
Lawrence Terrell
Mary Maxwell Thomas
Karen Thompson Tobin
Amanda S. Toney
Michael P. Toomin
Charles M. Travis
Sandra Tristano
Edna M. Turkington
John D. Turner, Jr.
Valerie E. Turner
Joseph J. Urso
Raul Vega
James Michael Varga
Kenneth J. Wadas
Richard F. Walsh
John A. Ward
Edward Washington, II
Cyril J. Watson
Daniel S. Weber
Alexander P. White
Camille E. Willis
Charles R. Winkler
Gregory J. Wojkowski
Lori M. Wolfson
E. Kenneth Wright, Jr.
Anthony L. Young
Frank G. Zelezinski
Susan F. Zwick

Associate Judges:

Sam L. Amirante
Edward A. Antonietti
William J. Aukstik
Reginald H. Baker
Mark J. Ballard
Robert P. Bastone
Consuelo E. Bedoya

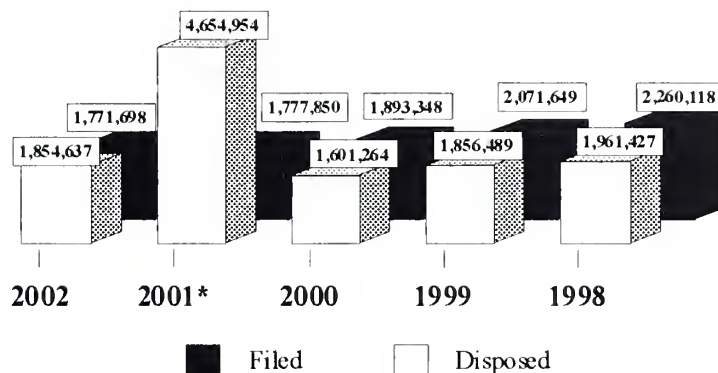
Helaine L. Berger
J. Martin Berry
Samuel J. Betar III
Adam D. Bourgeois, Jr.
Preston L. Bowie Jr.
William Stewart Boyd
Stephen Y. Brodhay
Michael Brown
Gary L. Brownfield
Dennis J. Burke
Joseph N. Casciato

Ronald S. Davis
Frank DeBoni
Dennis A. Dernbach
Grace G. Dickler
James G. Donegan
David A. Erickson
James P. Etchingham
Fe' Fernandez
Howard L. Fink
Lawrence E. Flood
Lawrence P. Fox

Earl B. Hoffmanberg
Patricia B. Holmes
Ann Houser
Colleen A. Hyland
John J. Hynes
Marianne Jackson
Arthur L. Janura, Jr.
Sandi G. Johnson-Speh
Jordan Kaplan
Pamela G. Karahalios
Nancy J. Katz

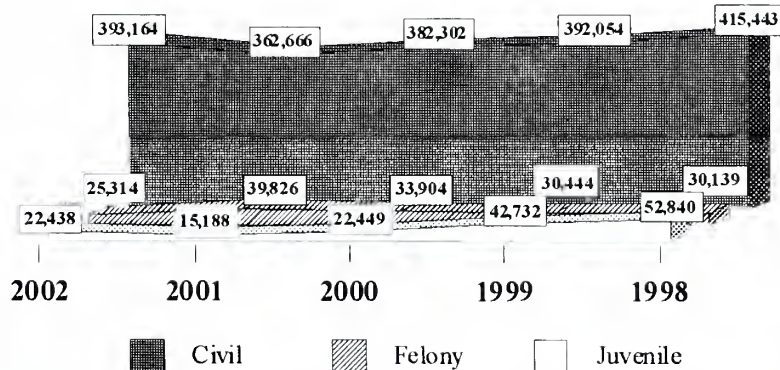
James B. Linn
Mark J. Lopez
Patrick F. Lustig
Joseph M. Macellaio
Thaddeus S. Machnik
Jeffrey A. Malak
John J. Mannion
Charles M. May
Brendan J. McCooey
Martin E. McDonough
William F. McGlynn
Brigid Mary McGrath
Clifford L. Meacham
Daniel R. Miranda
George M. Morrissey
J. Patrick Morse
James V. Murphy II
Michael J. Murray
Raymond Myles
Paul J. Nealis
Rita M. Novak
Gregory M. O'Brien
Thomas J. O'Hara
James M. Obbiss
Jerome M. Orbach
Marcia B. Orr
Donald D. Panarese, Jr.
Luciano Panici
Alfred J. Paul
Arthur C. Perivolidis
William G. Pileggi
Nicholas T. Pomaro
Michael J. Pope
Charles E. Porcellino
Dennis J. Porter
Jesse G. Reyes
Wayne D. Rhine
Hyman Riebmman
Elizabeth Loreda Rivera
Mary K. Rochford
James J. Ryan
Stanley J. Sacks
Marcus R. Salone
James M. Schreier
John J. Scotillo
Terrence V. Sharkey
Karen G. Shields
Michele M. Simmons
Robert M. Smierciak
Terence B. Smith
James F. Stack
Eddie A. Stephens
Richard A. Stevens
Michael W. Stuttley
Thomas R. Sumner
John D. Tourtelot
Thomas M. Tucker
Rena M. Van Tine
John A. Wasilewski
Daniel G. Welter
LaBrenda E. White
Walter M. Williams
Gerald T. Winiecki
William S. Wood
Leon Wool
Willie B. Wright
Michael C. Zissman

Total Caseload



*Large number includes traffic cases with dispositions of supervision that were previously counted as pending.

Pending Caseloads



Frank B. Castiglione
Donna L. Cervini
Timothy J. Chambers
Joseph M. Claps
Gloria G. Coco
Susan M. Coleman
Thomas J. Condon
Abishi C. Cunningham
Noreen M. Daly

Sheldon C. Garber
Edwin A. Gausselein, Jr.
Daniel T. Gillespie
Susan Fox Gillis
Gregory R. Ginex
John B. Grogan
Gilbert J. Grossi
R. Morgan Hamilton
Miriam E. Harrison

Richard A. Kavitt
Lynne Kawamoto
Carol A. Kipperman
Randye A. Kogan
Lambros J. Kutrubis
Richard A. LaCien
John G. Laurie
Philip S. Lieb
Neil J. Linehan

FIRST CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
 Alexander (Cairo)
 Jackson (Muphysboro)
 Johnson (Vienna)
 Massac (Metropolis)
 Pope (Golconda)
 Pulaski (Mound City)
 Saline (Harrisburg)
 Union (Jonesboro)
 Williamson (Marion)

Michael J. Henshaw
 Chief Judge
 Williamson County
 Courthouse
 200 Jefferson Street
 Marion, IL 62959

Circuit Population:
215,324
 (2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Mark M. Boie, Mark H. Clarke, Ronald R. Eckiss, Terry J. Foster, Donald Lowery, Paul S. Murphy, Phillip G. Palmer, Sr., William G. Schwartz, Stephen L. Spomer, Bruce D. Stewart, William J. Thurston, David W. Watt, Jr., James R. Williamson

Associate Judges:

Rodney A. Clutts, Kimberly L. Dahlen, Thomas H. Jones, Everett D. Kimmel, Brocton D. Lockwood, John A. Speroni, William H. Wilson

SECOND CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

James M. Wexstten
 Chief Judge
 Jefferson County
 Courthouse
 P.O. Box 1197
 Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

Circuit Population
203,412
 (2000 census)

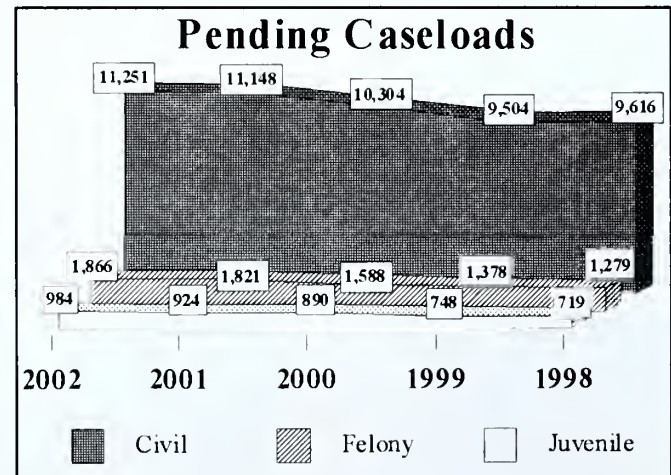
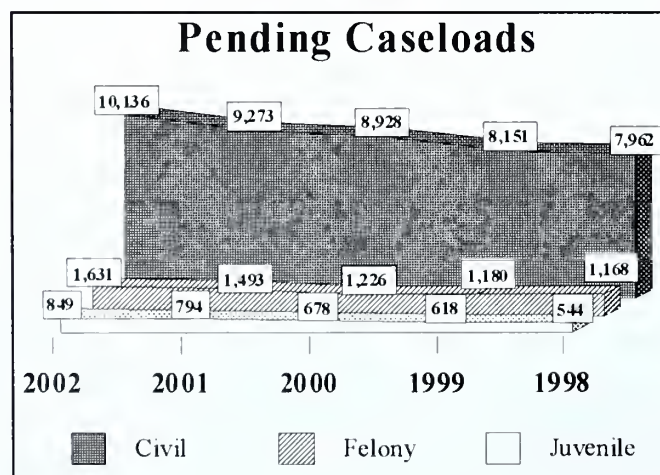
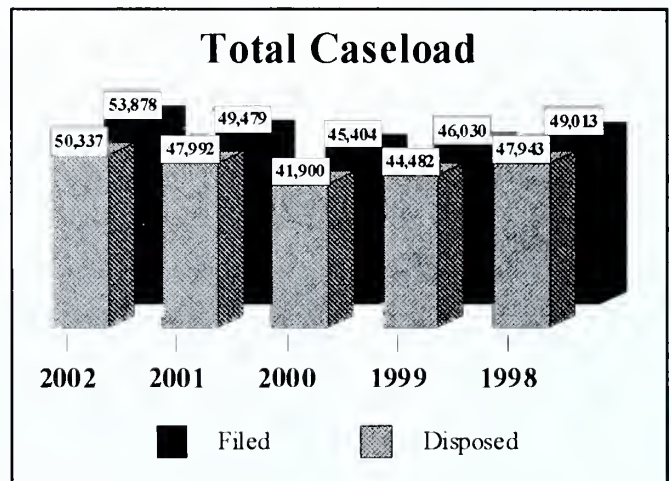
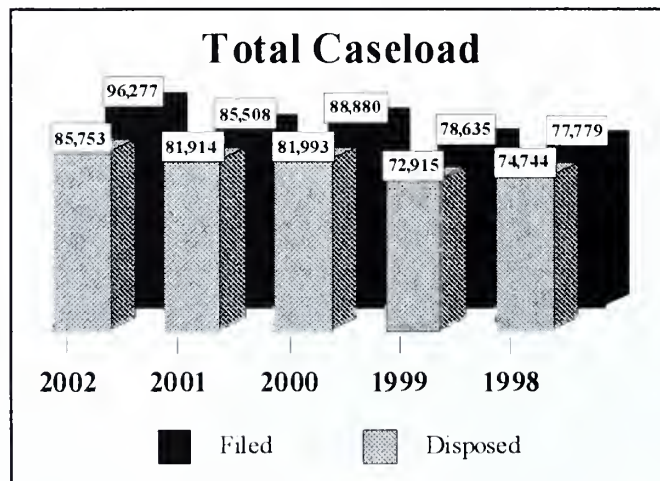
Counties (seats):
 Crawford (Robinson)
 Edwards (Albion)
 Franklin (Benton)
 Gallatin (Shawneetown)
 Hamilton (McLeansboro)
 Hardin (Elizabethtown)
 Jefferson (Mount Vernon)
 Lawrence (Lawrenceville)
 Richland (Olney)
 Wabash (Mount Carmel)
 Wayne (Fairfield)
 White (Carmi)

Circuit Judges:

Larry O. Baker, David M. Correll, Larry D. Dunn, Don Al Foster, David K. Frankland, Terry H. Gamber, Bennie Joe Harrison, Robert M. Hopkins, Loren P. Lewis, Stephen G. Sawyer, Thomas H. Sutton, George W. Timberlake, Barry L. Vaughan, E. Kyle Vantrease

Associate Judges:

Kathleen M. Alling, Leo T. Desmond, James V. Hill, Robert W. Lewis



THIRD CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Bond(Greenville)
Madison (Edwardsville)

P.J. O'Neill
Chief Judge
Madison County
Courthouse
155 North Main, #405
Edwardsville, IL 62025

Circuit Population
276,574
 (2000 census)



Douglas County
Tuscola

Circuit Judges:

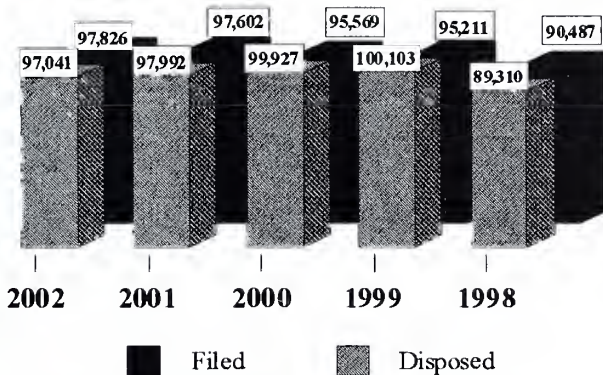
Nicholas G. Byron, Ann Callis, Edward C. Ferguson, Phillip J. Kardis, John Knight, A. Andreas Matoesian, George J. Moran, Jr., Charles V. Romani, Jr.

Associate Judges:

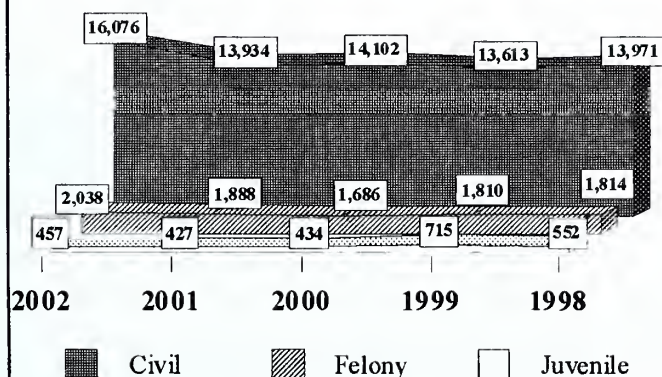
Thomas William Chapman, Barbara L. Crowder, Ellar Duff, James Hackett, Clarence W. Harrison II, Lola P. Maddox, Lewis E. Mallott, Ralph J. Mendelsohn, Nelson F. Metz, Daniel J. Stack, Richard L. Tognarelli

Douglas County was organized in 1857 and named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas, then United States Senator from Illinois. After a sharp struggle, Tuscola was made the county-seat. The first courthouse in Douglas County now is a private residence across the street from its original location. The second courthouse was torn down in 1910 and the present courthouse was built in the same location. It was dedicated by the Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, who had been the first State's Attorney of Douglas County. Of interest in the Douglas County Courthouse is the Grand Army of Republic (G.A.R.) room located on the first floor. When the building was dedicated in 1913, this room was set aside as a meeting place for members of the G.A.R. and other patriotic organizations, such as Spanish-American War Veterans, Daughters of the Union Veterans and Daughters of the American Revolution. The room is unique in that the county has been informed that it is only one of five remaining original G.A.R. meeting rooms in the United States. (Mark Jones photo)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Warren County
Monmouth

Created in 1831 with Monmouth as the county seat, the second building in the town to be erected was one of logs to be used as a courthouse. It was accepted by the county board on October 1, 1831, and was used for county purposes until September 1835, when the second building, at the same site, was built. Even before the second courthouse was completed, the county commissioners realized it wasn't going to be large enough, and plans were made for a third courthouse. It was decided to put the building in the public square. Specifications were made available and a contract was awarded June 20, 1837 to Cornelius Tunnick. The courthouse should have been completed much sooner than it was, because it wasn't accepted by the county until March 13, 1841. The third courthouse was replaced by the present courthouse which was built in 1894 and occupied in February 1895. So complete was the new building, that within 2 days after it was accepted by the board, removal of the papers and books from the old building to the new building began. During this time, a number of valuable documents, long forgotten, were unearthed, and are now carefully preserved in the current structure. (Illinois State Historical Society photo)

FOURTH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):

Christian (Taylorville)
Clay (Louisville)
Clinton (Carlyle)
Effingham (Effingham)
Fayette (Vandalia)
Jasper (Newton)
Marion (Salem)
Montgomery (Hillsboro)
Shelby (Shelbyville)

S. Gene Schwarm
Chief Judge
Montgomery County
Courthouse
120 N. Main St., #231
Hillsboro, IL 62049

Circuit Population:
246,886
(2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

John P. Coady, Patrick L. Duke, Patrick J. Hitpas, Michael P. Kiley, Kelly D. Long, Kathleen P. Moran, David L. Sauer, Steven P. Seymour, Ronald D. Spears, Sherri L.E. Tungate, Michael R. Weber

Associate Judges:

William J. Becker, James J. Eder, James R. Harvey, Mark M. Joy, John W. McGuire, Dennis Middendorff, David W. Slater

FIFTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):

Clark (Marshall)
Coles (Charleston)
Cumberland (Toledo)
Edgar (Paris)
Vermilion (Danville)

Ashton C. Waller, Jr.
Chief Judge
Edgar County
Courthouse
Paris, IL 61944

Circuit Population
185,080
(2000 census)

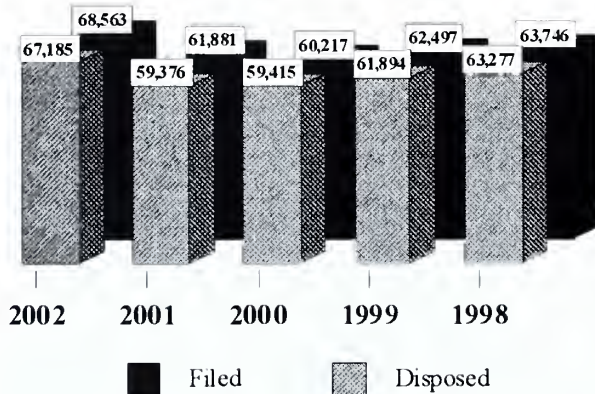
Circuit Judges:

Claudia J. Anderson, H. Dean Andrews, Dale A. Cini, Michael D. Clary, Craig H. DeArmond, Millard Scott Everhart, Thomas J. Fahey, James R. Glenn, Gary W. Jacobs, Tracy W. Resch, Mitchell K. Shick

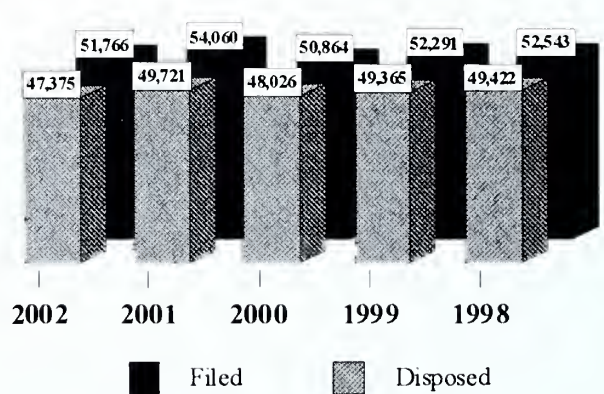
Associate Judges:

James K. Borbely, David W. Lewis, Teresa K. Righter, Joseph P. Skowronski, Jr., Gordon R. Stipp

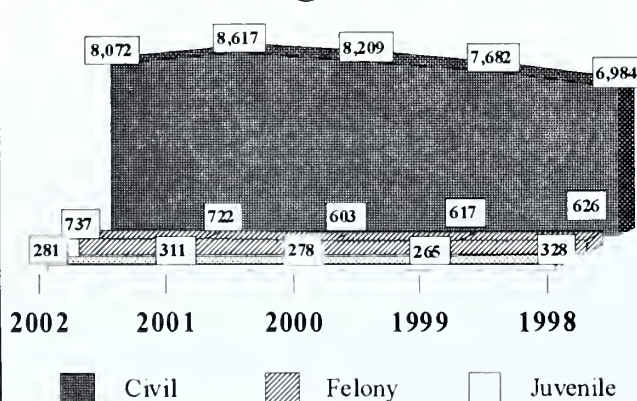
Total Caseload



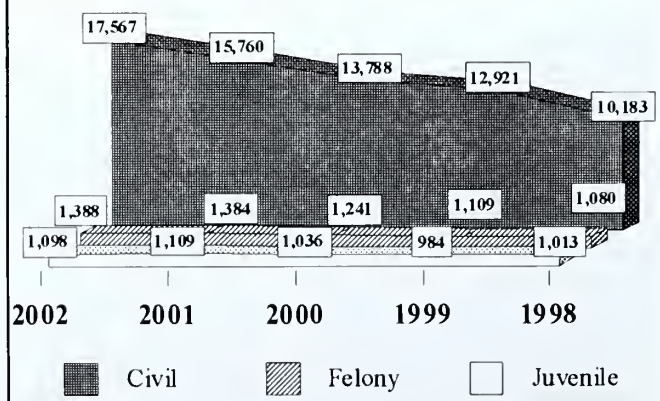
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



SIXTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Champaign (Urbana)
DeWitt (Clinton)
Douglas (Tuscola)
Macon (Decatur)
Moultrie (Sullivan)
Piatt (Monticello)

John P. Shonkwiler
Chief Judge
Piatt County
Courthouse
Room 306
Monticello, IL 61856

Circuit Population
361,747
 (2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Arnold F. Blockman, Harry E. Clem, Thomas J. Difanis, Dan L. Flannell, John K. Greanias, Michael Q. Jones, Frank W. Lincoln, Katherine M. McCarthy, Theodore E. Paine, Stephen H. Peters, John G. Townsend, Albert G. Webber

Associate Judges:

Holly F. Clemons, James Coryell, Scott B. Diamond, Ann A. Einhorn, Jeffrey B. Ford, Chris E. Freese, John R. Kennedy, Heidi N. Ladd, Thomas E. Little, Timothy J. Steadman, Lisa Holder White

SEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

Leo J. Zappa, Jr.
Chief Judge
Sangamon County
Complex
Springfield, IL 62701

Circuit Population
316,552
 (2000 census)

Counties (seats):
Greene (Carrollton)
Jersey (Jerseyville)
Macoupin (Carlinville)
Morgan (Jacksonville)
Sangamon (Springfield)
Scott (Winchester)

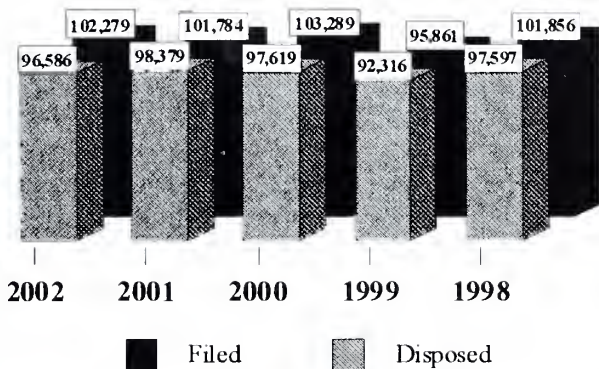
Circuit Judges:

Lois A. Bell, Donald M. Cadagin, Thomas P. Carmody, James W. Day, Robert J. Eggers, Leslie J. Graves, Patrick W. Kelley, Joseph P. Koval, Richard T. Mitchell, Thomas G. Russell, Dennis L. Schwartz

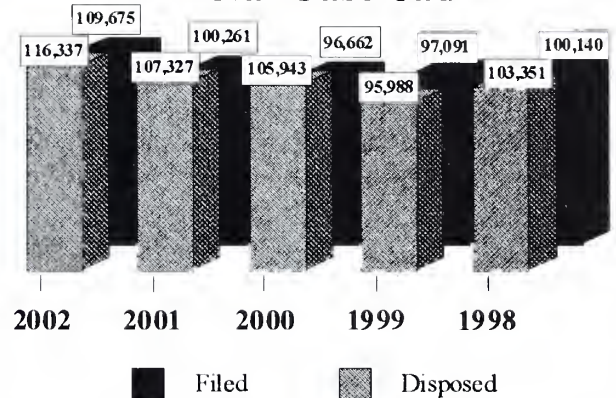
Associate Judges:

Diane L. Brunton, Charles J. Gramlich, Robert T. Hall, Roger W. Holmes, Theodis P. Lewis, John A. Mehlick, Steven H. Nardulli, Tim P. Olson, George H. Ray, Stuart H. Shiffman

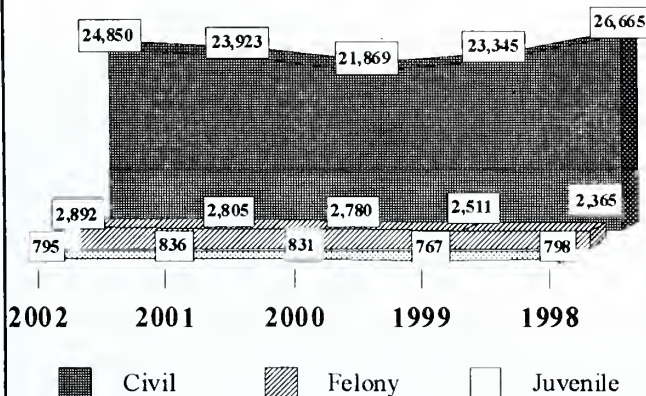
Total Caseload



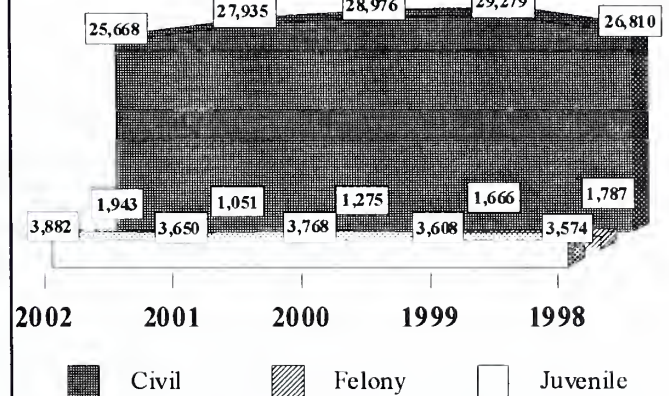
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Adams (Quincy)
Brown (Mount Sterling)
Calhoun (Hardin)
Cass (Virginia)
Mason (Havana)
Menard (Petersburg)
Pike (Pittsfield)
Schuyler (Rushville)

Thomas L. Brownfield
Chief Judge
Adams County
Courthouse
521 Vermont St.
Quincy, IL 62301

Circuit Population:
147,103
(2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Dennis K. Cashman, Richard D. Greenlief, Bob Hardwick, Jr., Alesia A. McMillen, M. Carol Pope, Michael R. Roseberry, Mark A. Schuering, David K. Slocum, Scott H. Walden, Robert L. Welch

Associate Judges:

Mark A. Drummond, Diane M. Lagoski, Thomas J. Ortbal, Chet W. Vahle, John C. Wooleyhan

NINTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Fulton (Lewistown)
Hancock (Carthage)
Henderson (Oquawka)
Knox (Galesburg)
McDonough (Macomb)
Warren (Monmouth)

William D. Henderson
Chief Judge
130 S. Fayette Street
Suite 30
Macomb, IL 61455

Circuit Population
174,068
(2000 census)

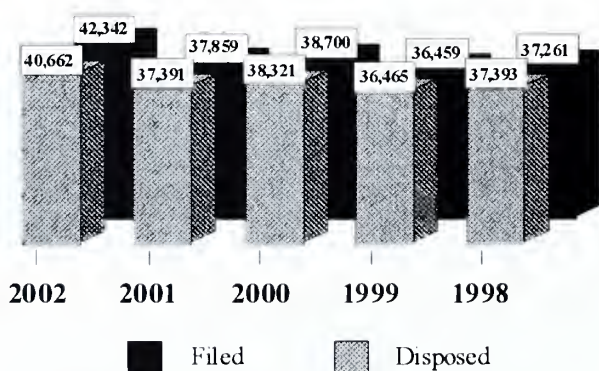
Circuit Judges:

Harry C. Bulkeley, David R. Hultgren, Stephen C. Mathers, James B. Stewart, David F. Stoverink, Chellis E. Taylor, Ronald C. Tenold, David L. Vancil, Jr.

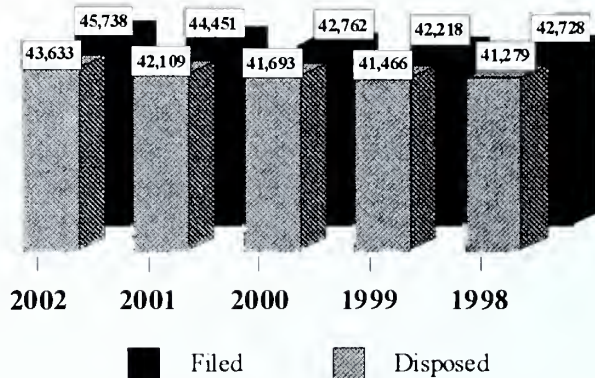
Associate Judges:

Steven R. Bordner, John R. Clerkin, Richard H. Gambrell, Larry W. Heiser, Gregory K. McClintock, Patricia A. Walton

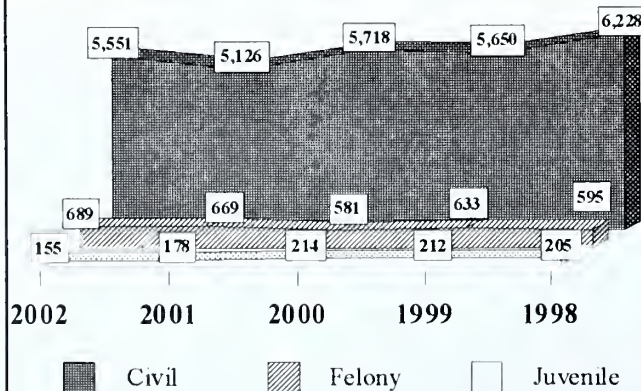
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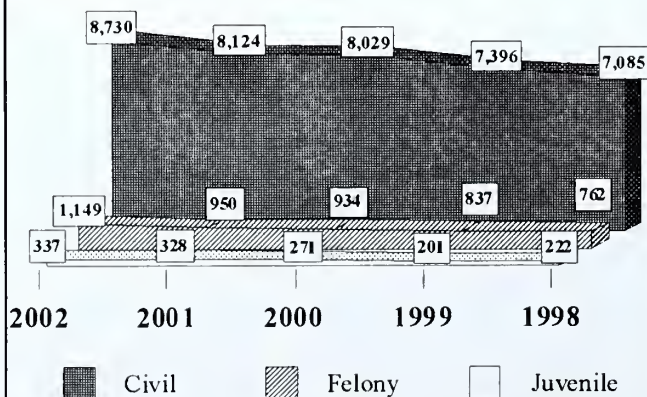
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Marshall (Lacon)
Peoria (Peoria)
Putnam (Hennepin)
Stark (Toulon)
Tazewell (Pekin)

John A. Barra
Chief Judge
Peoria County
Courthouse
324 Main Street, #215
Peoria, IL 61602

Circuit Population
337,516
 (2000 census)



Scott County
Winchester

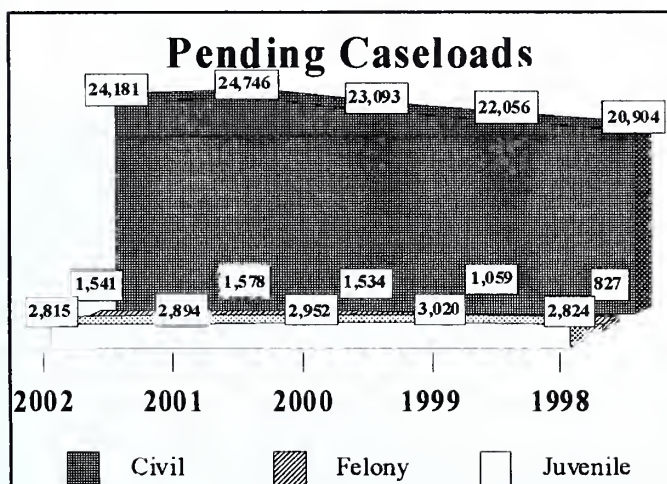
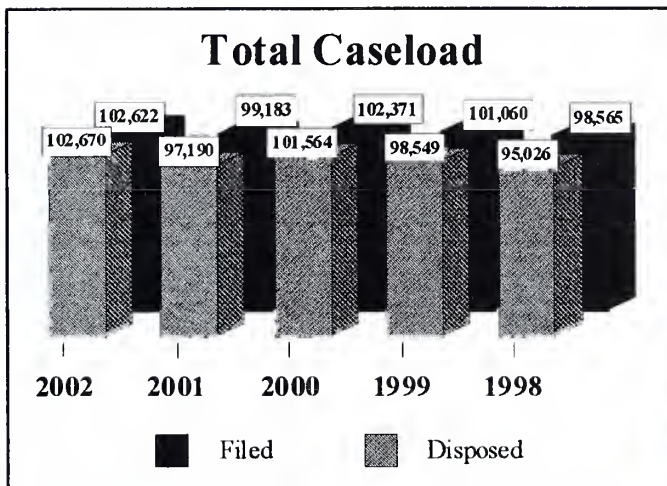
Circuit Judges:

J. Peter Ault, Stuart P. Borden, Michael E. Brandt, Kevin R. Galley, Richard E. Grawey, Stephen A. Kouri, James E. Shadid, Scott A. Shore, Joe R. Vespa

Associate Judges:

Erik I. Blanc, Glenn H. Collier, David J. Dubicki, Chris L. Fredericksen, Timothy M. Lucas, Jerelyn D. Maher, Richard D. McCoy, Brian M. Nemenoff, Rebecca R. Steenrod

Scott County was carved out of Morgan County in 1839. Its zigzag boundaries, unchanged in all these years, resulted from the efforts of the General Assembly to retain from the parent county the towns of Lynnville and Bethel, with the rich farm lands surrounding them. As soon as the county lines were drawn, propositions popped up from various communities desirous of becoming the county seat. Winchester, as the most eligible, succeeded in eliminating North Prairie and Manchester, thanks to a liberal offer from its citizens to provide the site and \$5,000 towards the construction of a courthouse and jail. This courthouse served its purpose until a bond issue carried in the general election of 1884 authorizing the sum of \$40,000 with which to erect a new county building. The old one was sold to Winchester for \$2,650 with the understanding that the structure be demolished and the site used for a public park. The present courthouse was erected in the fall and winter of 1885, a two story brick edifice of early Romanesque architecture with cut stone trim and an attractive clock tower. (Illinois State Historical Society photo)



Jefferson County
Mt. Vernon

The county of Jefferson, so called in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, was organized in 1819, a few months after Illinois became a state. The county seat, Mount Vernon, had its official beginning on June 7, 1819. At the first meeting of the Jefferson County Commissioner's Court, it was resolved to build a courthouse on the public square. The courthouse cost Jefferson County what was then considered the exorbitant sum of one hundred sixty dollars. In 1821, it was decided that a new courthouse was needed in the community. The building was completed in 1829 at a cost of \$780.93. One morning in 1839, the town awoke and found that the courthouse of 1821 had fallen and there was a hole in one side large enough to drive through with a wagon. The town accepted this fact with good spirits and several people equipped themselves with a rope and razed the building by pulling the walls up. Jefferson County had another new courthouse planned to be the same size and width as the courthouse in Carmi, Illinois. This building was completed in 1840. This courthouse served until 1868 or 1870, when there was a fire. After the fire, Jefferson County had another courthouse, which was remodeled in 1888 after the cyclone. This remodeled building fulfilled the needs of the county until 1939 when the present courthouse was constructed. (Jefferson County photo)

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Ford (Paxton)
Livingston (Pontiac)
Logan (Lincoln)
McLean (Bloomington)
Woodford (Eureka)

John P. Freese
Chief Judge
McLean County
Law & Justice Center
104 W. Front St., #511
Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population:
271,004
(2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Donald D. Bernardi, David L. Coogan, Ronald C. Dozier, Harold J. Frobish, John B. Huschen, Stephen R. Pacey, G. Michael Prall, Charles G. Reynard, Elizabeth A. Robb, James E. Souk

Associate Judges:

Donald A. Behle, William D. DeCardy, Scott D. Drazewski, Charles M. Feeney III, Kevin P. Fitzgerald, Charles H. Frank, Robert L. Freitag, Paul G. Lawrence, Randolph R. Spires

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

County (seat):
Will (Joliet)

Stephen D. White
Chief Judge
Will County
Courthouse
14 W. Jefferson, #439
Joliet, IL 60431

Circuit Population
502,266
(2000 census)

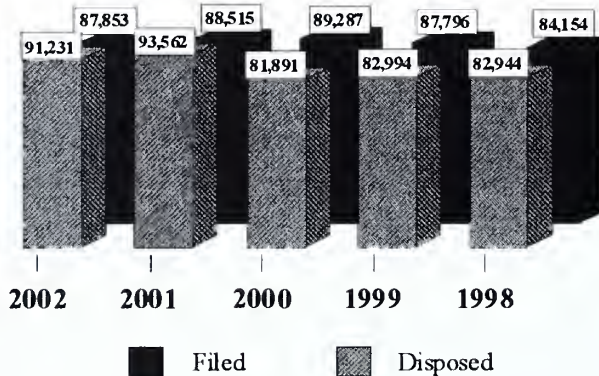
Circuit Judges:

Carla J. Alessio Goode, Amy M. Bertani-Tomczak, Herman S. Haase, Gerald R. Kinney, Rodney B. Lechwar, Susan T. O'Leary, Daniel J. Rozak, Richard C. Schoenstedt, Richard J. Siegel

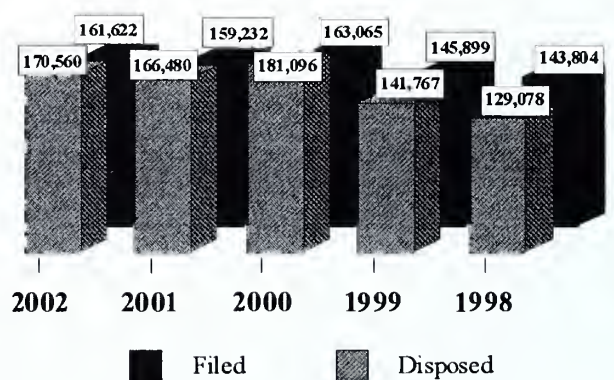
Associate Judges:

Barbara J. Badger, Robert J. Baron, Cathy Block, Thomas A. Dunn, James E. Garrison, Edwin B. Grabiec, Lawrence C. Gray, Kathleen G. Kallan, Ludwig J. Kuhar, Jr., Robert C. Lorz, William G. McMenamin, Gilbert L. Niznik, Marzell L. Richardson, Jr.

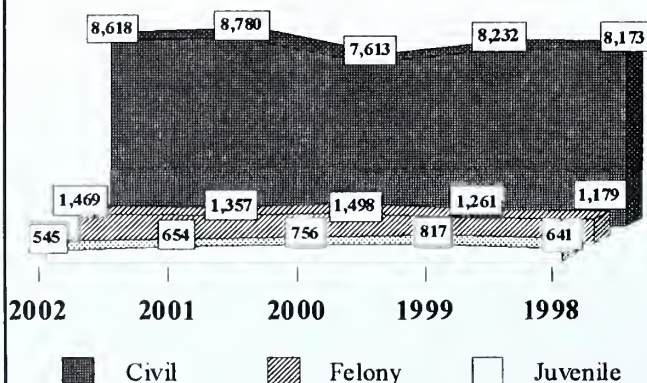
Total Caseload



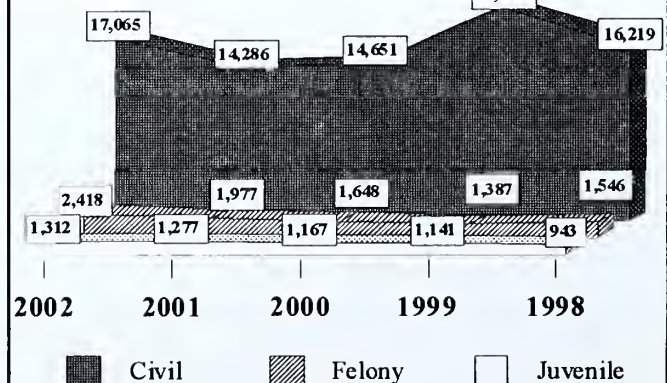
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Bureau (Princeton)
Grundy (Morris)
LaSalle (Ottawa)

Robert L. Carter
Chief Judge
LaSalle County
Courthouse
119 W. Madison, #204
Ottawa, IL 61350

Circuit Population
184,547
 (2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Marc Bernabei, Eugene P. Daughterity, James A. Lanuti,
 Robert C. Marsaglia, Cynthia M. Raccuglia, Howard C.
 Ryan, Jr.

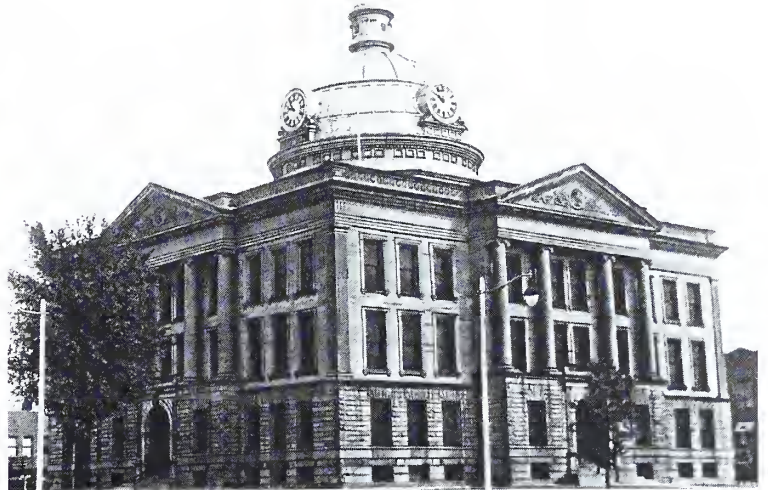
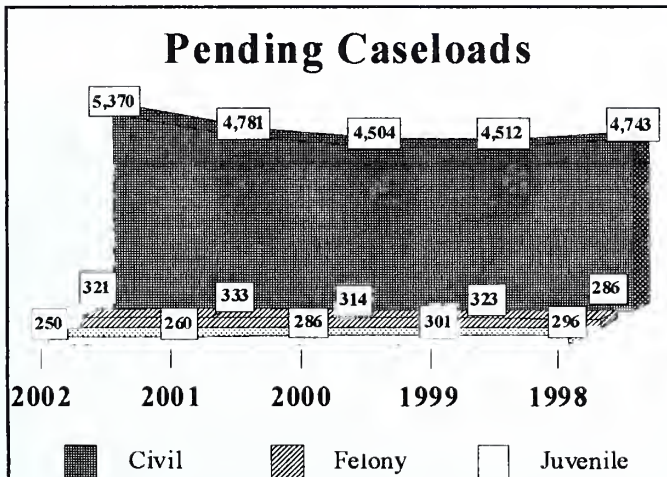
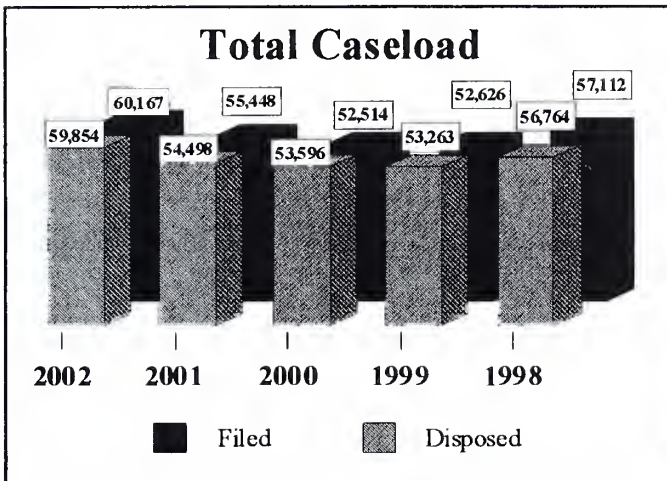
Associate Judges:

William P. Balestri, William R. Banich, James L. Brusatte, A.
 Scott Madson, Lance R. Peterson



Massac County
Metropolis

Massac County was formed by an act of the Illinois Legislature on February 8, 1843, from portions of Johnson and Pope counties and it took its name from the old French Fort Massac. The county surveyor of Pope County, G.H. Hanna, was ordered to survey the line between Pope and Massac counties. An election of county officers was ordered and the county clerks of Pope and Johnson counties were directed to issue notices of such election, and returns from the election were to be made to the Clerk of the County Court of Johnson County. There were only 250 voters to elect the officers in 1843. The sheriff took the census first in 1845 and found 1500 people. Metropolis has always been the county seat. Early meetings of the County Board were held in the Manville House. Circuit court was held in the old Methodist Church. On April 29, 1843, the plan for the court house was drafted by Samuel Amont and, in June, Wilcox and McBane deeded two and one-half acres for a public square. The courthouse was built slowly; in fact, suit was brought against Wilcox and McBane on September 6, 1847, to compel them to finish the court house. Plans for a new court house began in 1860 and by the end of 1862 it had been erected. Jury rooms were added in 1891. Fire caused considerable damage in 1900. By World War II the building was outdated and deteriorating. In 1942, the present new courthouse was completed. (Massac County photo)



Logan County
Lincoln

Now an Illinois State Memorial, the reconstructed courthouse in Postville was once the most imposing structure in all Logan County. Postville was platted in 1835, at a time when Abraham Lincoln was still a young surveyor poring over his law books at night. By 1836 the town had mushroomed, at least on paper, into a "city" comprising 150 blocks. The following year a depression forced its founder-namesake, Russell Post, to sell most of his holdings to other promoters. One of these, Seth M. Tinsley, offered in 1839 to build a courthouse without cost to the county. As a result of this gesture, Postville won out by one legislative vote over Mt. Pulaski, its chief rival for the honor of becoming the Logan County seat. The first courthouse was completed in 1840. Postville did not retain its courtly eminence for long. In 1847 the booming town of Mt. Pulaski, named for Count Casimir Pulaski of Revolutionary War fame, offered a business block and a new courthouse as an inducement to lure the county seat away from Postville. Postville did not give up without a fight. The removal of the county seat brought on litigation in which Abraham Lincoln took part. However, the offer was accepted and the new county seat became Mt. Pulaski until 1853, when by legislation, the county seat was moved to Lincoln. Lincoln was a new community named for the then Springfield lawyer. (Logan County photo)

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT
(Third Appellate District)**Counties (seats):**

Henry (Cambridge)
Mercer (Aledo)
Rock Island (Rock Island)
Whiteside (Morrison)

Jeffrey W. O'Connor
Chief Judge
Rock Island County
Courthouse
210 15th Street, #408
Rock Island, IL 61201

Circuit Population:
278,004
(2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Joseph F. Beatty, Walter D. Braud, James G. Conway, Jr.,
Danny A. Dunagan, Ted Hamer, Lori R. Lefstein, Timothy J.
Slavin, Charles H. Stengel, James T. Teros, Mark A.
VandeWiele, Larry S. Vandersnick

Associate Judges:

John L. Bell, Thomas C. Berglund, Alan G. Blackwood,
Michael P. Brinn, Dennis A. DePorter, John L. Hauptman,
John R. McClean, Jr., Dana R. McReynolds, James J. Mesich,
Vicki R. Wright

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT
(Second Appellate District)**Counties (seats):**

Carroll (Mount Carroll)
Jo Daviess (Galena)
Lee (Dixon)
Ogle (Oregon)
Stephenson (Freeport)

Stephen C. Pemberton
Chief Judge
Carroll County
Courthouse
301 North Main Street
Mt. Carroll, IL 61053

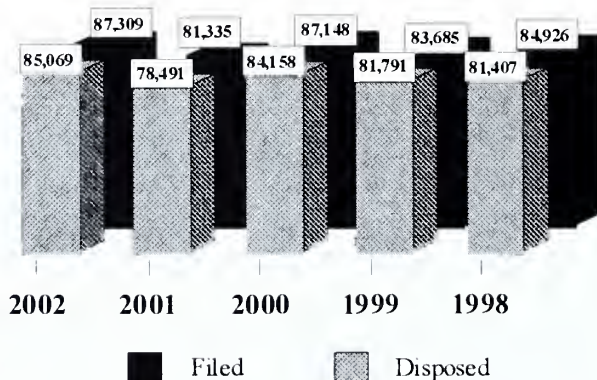
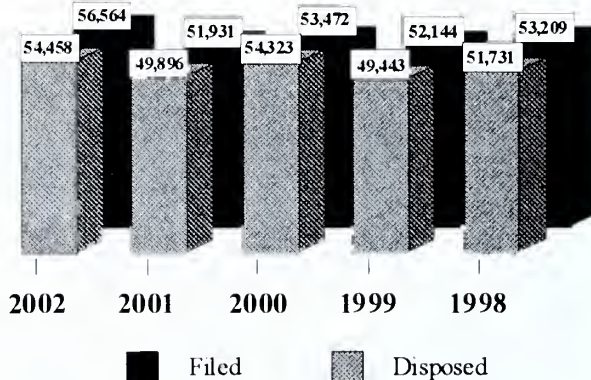
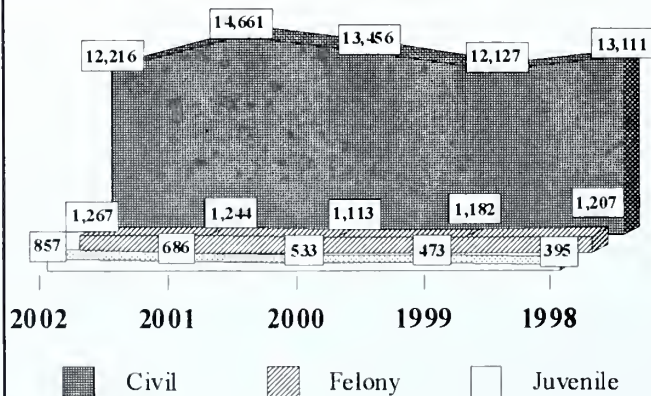
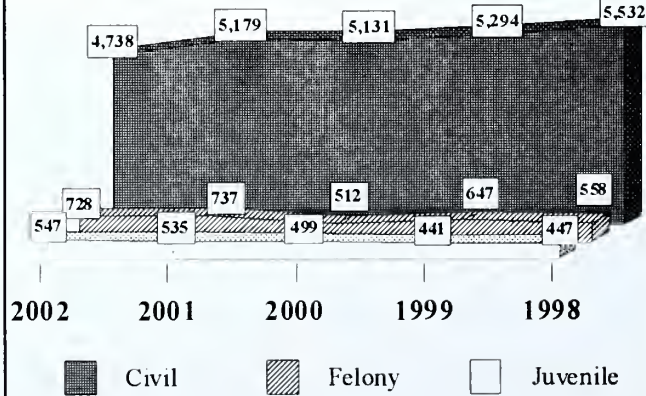
Circuit Population
175,036
(2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Barry R. Anderson, David T. Fritts, Val Gunnarsson, Charles
R. Hartman, William A. Kelly, Tomas M. Magdich, Michael
Mallon

Associate Judges:

Charles T. Beckman, David L. Jeffrey, John F. Joyce, John E.
Payne, Victor V. Sprengelmeyer, Theresa L. Ursin

Total Caseload**Total Caseload****Pending Caseloads****Pending Caseloads**

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
DeKalb (Sycamore)
Kane (Geneva)
Kendall (Yorkville)

Philip L. DiMarzio
Chief Judge
Kane County
Judicial Center
37 W. 777 Rte. 38, #400 A
St. Charles, IL 60175

Circuit Population
547,632
(2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Judith M. Brawka, F. Keith Brown, Michael J. Colwell, James T. Doyle, Douglas R. Engel, Donald J. Fabian, Joseph M. Grady, Donald C. Hudson, Kurt Klein, Gene L. Nottolini, Timothy Q. Sheldon, Robert B. Spence, Grant S. Wegner, James M. Wilson

Associate Judges:

Allen M. Anderson, Franklin D. Brewe, James Donnelly, Wiley W. Edmondson, James R. Edwards, Patricia Piper Golden, James C. Hallock, Robert L. Janes, Richard J. Larson, Thomas E. Mueller, Mary Karen Simpson, Robbin J. Stuckert, Stephen Sullivan, Leonard J. Wojtecki

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Boone (Belvidere)
Winnebago (Rockford)

Gerald F. Grubb
Chief Judge
Winnebago County
Courthouse
400 West State Street
Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population
320,204
(2000 census)

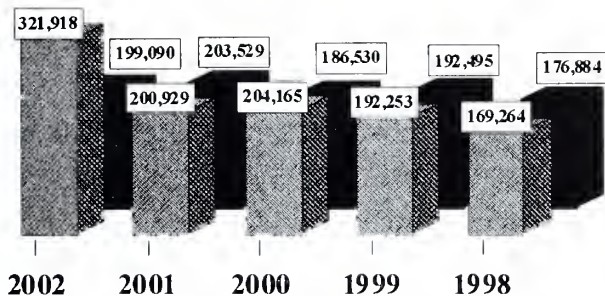
Circuit Judges:

Rosemary Collins, Timothy R. Gill, Janet R. Holmgren, Joseph G. McGraw, Ronald L. Pirrello, Richard W. Vidal, Kathryn E. Zenoff

Associate Judges:

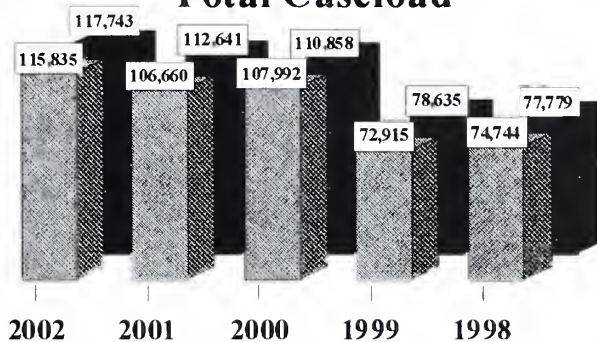
Patrick L. Heaslip, John Todd Kennedy, Angus S. More, Jr., Steven M. Nash, Steven L. Nordquist, J. Edward Prochaska, Gary Pumilia, R. Craig Sahlstrom, Brian Dean Shore, John R. Truitt, Steven G. Vecchio, Ronald J. White

Total Caseload



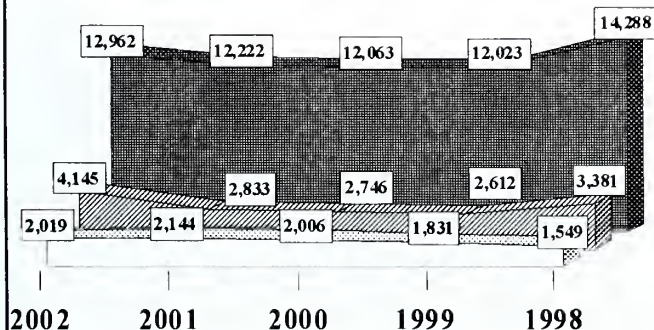
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Total Caseload



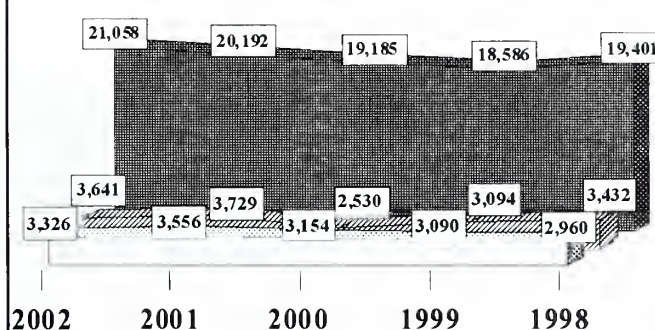
■ Filed ■ Disposed

Pending Caseloads



■ Civil ■ Felony ■ Juvenile

Pending Caseloads



■ Civil ■ Felony ■ Juvenile

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

County (seat):
Du Page (Wheaton)

Robert K. Kilander
Chief Judge
DuPage County
Courthouse
505 N. County Farm Rd.
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population:
904,161
(2000 census)

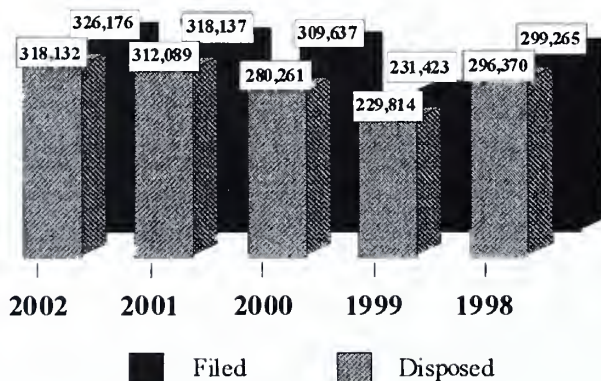
Circuit Judges:

Robert J. Anderson, C. Stanley Austin, George J. Bakalis, Michael J. Burke, Kathryn E. Creswell, Stephen J. Culliton, Edward R. Duncan, Jr., John T. Elsner, Rodney W. Equi, Ann Brackley Jorgensen, Kenneth Moy, Perry R. Thompson, Hollis L. Webster, Bonnie M. Wheaton

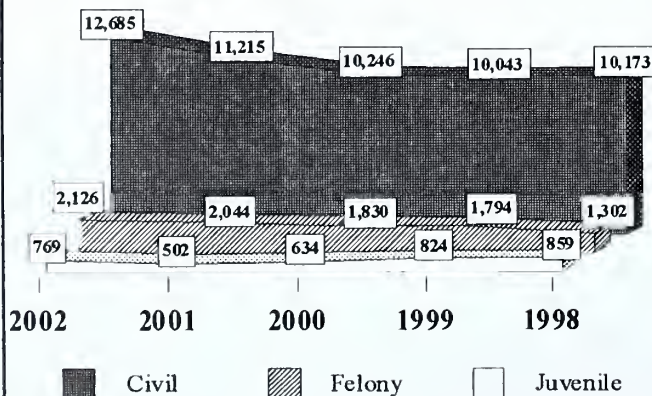
Associate Judges:

Kenneth A. Abraham, Joseph S. Bongiorno, John W. Demling, Peter J. Dockery, Thomas C. Dudgeon, Mark W. Dwyer, Blanche Hill Fawell, William I. Ferguson, Dorothy F. French, Nicholas J. Galasso, James W. Jerz, Bruce R. Kelsey, James J. Konetski, Patrick J. Leston, Richard A. Lucas, Brian R. McKillip, Jane Hird Mitton, Cary B. Pierce, Kenneth L. Popejoy, Thomas J. Riggs, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Terence M. Sheen, George J. Sotos, Kenneth W. Torlucmke, Eugene A. Wojcik

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



NINETEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Lake (Waukegan)
McHenry (Woodstock)

Margaret J. Mullen
Chief Judge
Lake County
Courthouse
18 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Circuit Population:
904,433
(2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

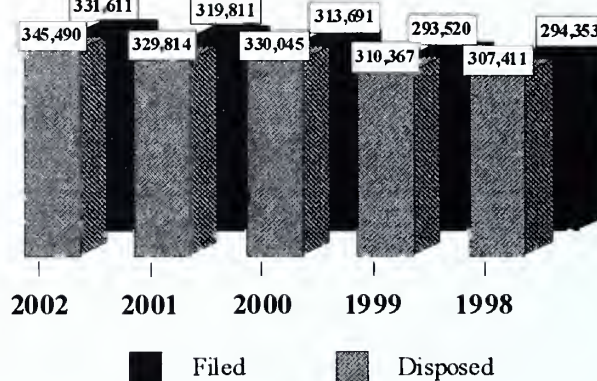
Ward S. Arnold, James K. Booras, Michael T. Caldwell, John R. Goshgarian, David M. Hall, Maureen P. McIntyre, Raymond J. McKoski, Sharon L. Prather, Victoria A. Rossetti, Mary S. Schostok, Christopher C.

Starck, Michael J. Sullivan, Henry C. Tonigan III, Jane D. Waller, Stephen E. Walter

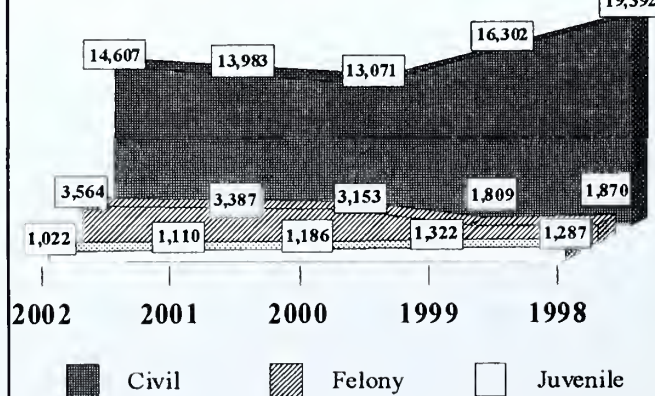
Associate Judges:

Thomas F. Baker, John D. Bolger, Terrence J. Brady, George Bridges, Valerie Boettke Ceckowski, Joseph P. Condon, Wallace B. Dunn, Helen Rozenberg Franks, Michael J. Fritz, Donald H. Geiger, Gordon E. Graham, Mitchell L. Hoffman, Brian P. Hughes, Patrick N. Lawler, Sarah P. Lessman, Victoria L. Martin, Gary G. Neddenriep, Jorge L. Ortiz, John T. Phillips, Theodore S. Potkonjak, John G. Radosevich, Emilio B. Santi, Thomas R. Smoker, Joseph R. Waldeck, Charles P. Weech, Diane E. Winter, Gerald M. Zopp, Jr.

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



TWENTIETH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Monroe (Waterloo)
Perry (Pinckneyville)
Randolph (Chester)
St. Clair (Belleville)
Washington (Nashville)

Jan V. Fiss
Chief Judge
County Building
10 Public Square
Belleville, IL 62220

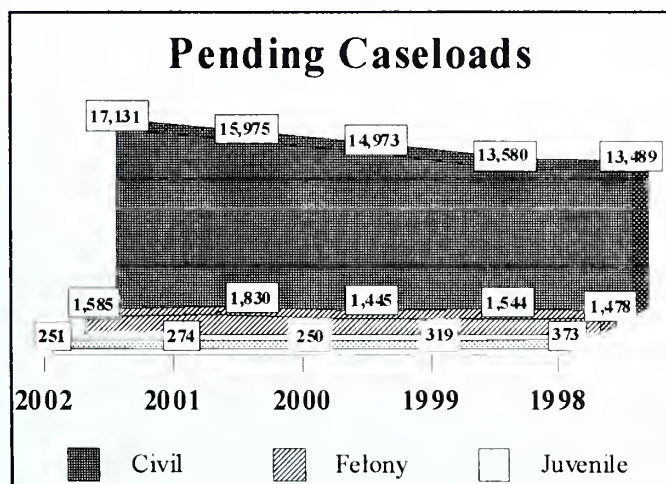
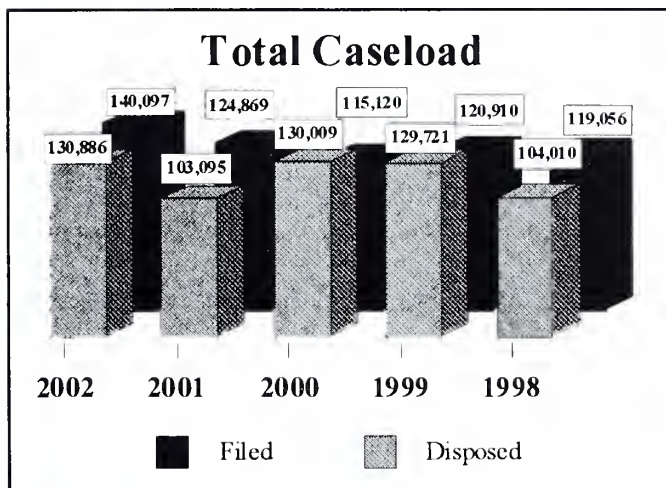
Circuit Population
355,836
 (2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

James W. Campanella, Lloyd A. Cueto, Dennis B. Doyle, Annette A. Eckert, Jerry D. Flynn, Robert J. Hillebrand, Lloyd A. Karneier, Robert P. LeChien, Michael J. O'Malley, Milton S. Wharton

Associate Judges:

Richard A. Aguirre, Walter C. Brandon, Jr., Ellen A. Dauber, John M. Goodwin, Jr., Dennis Hatch, Vincent J. Lopinot, Scott Mansfield, Alexis Otis-Lewis, James M. Radcliffe III, Stephen R. Rice, William A. Schuwerk, Jr., Patrick M. Young



TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Iroquois (Watseka)
Kankakee (Kankakee)

Kendall O. Wenzelman
Chief Judge
Kankakee County
Courthouse, Ste. 101
450 East Court St.
Kankakee, IL 60901

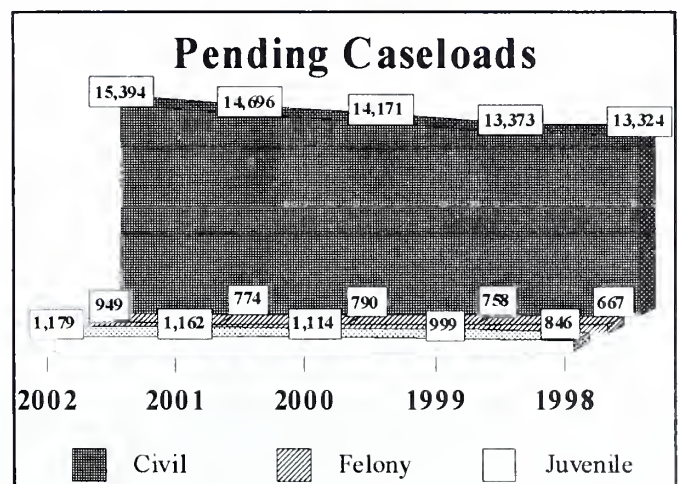
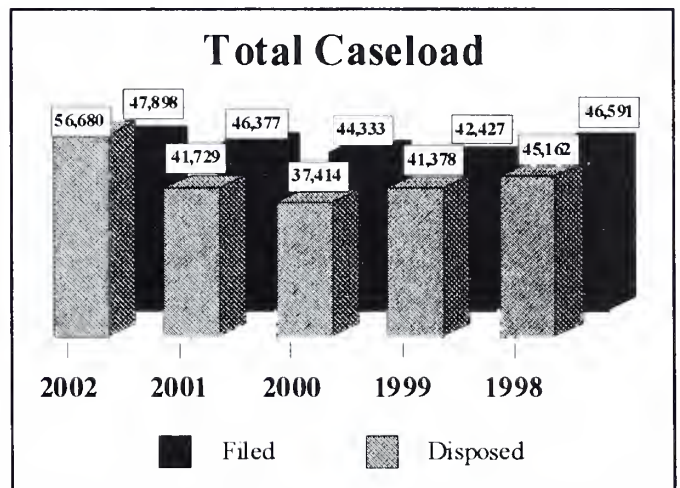
Circuit Population
135,167
 (2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Kathy S. Elliott, Clark E. Erickson, J. Gregory Householter, Michael J. Kick, Gordon Lee Lustfeldt, Susan Sumner Tungate

Associate Judges:

William O. Schmidt, David A. Youck



The **Executive Office** is comprised of the Administrative Director, the Senior Attorney, attorneys, and administrative staff. Through the Administrative Director, the Executive Office is responsible for leading and coordinating the operations of each of the Divisions of the Administrative Office and serves as a central resource for myriad issues which impact the administration of the judicial branch. The Executive Office plans and directs Administrative Office staff support for the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Committees, and the Committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference. One of the duties performed for the Supreme Court is the preparation of an administrative agenda for presentation during each of the Court's terms. The Administrative Director, in collaboration with the Chief Justice and the Office staff, prepares the agenda, distributes the materials to the Court, and presents the agenda issues to the Court for its consideration and determination. Agenda items approved by the Court for action are then implemented by the Director through the Executive Office. Executive Office staff also assists the Director in the administration of certain Supreme Court Rules. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 39, Executive Office staff conducts the election process for the appointment and reappointment of all associate judges as provided for under the rule. In 2002, this has included the initial preparation for the 2003 Quadrennial application and reappointment process. The Executive Office also processes applications filed under Supreme Court Rule 295, which concerns the assignment of associate judges to felony jurisdiction. Additionally, applications for licenses issued to those law students seeking to provide limited legal representation under Supreme Court Rule 711 are processed through the Executive Office. Other matters which fall within the scope of the Executive Office include securing and tracking legal representation through the Office of the Attorney General for members of the judicial branch named in a case or controversy arising out of the performance of their official duties. Executive Office staff also negotiate, prepare, and manage office leases and contracts for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, mandatory arbitration programs, and the Administrative Office. All vendor contracts generated by the Administrative Office for use in contracting for goods and services are also reviewed and approved by the Executive Office. The Executive Office produces written summaries of recent Supreme Court opinions which are distributed to every judge in the state. Finally, the Executive Office provides secretariat services to the Illinois Courts Commission, including filing and preservation of the Commission records, distributing the Official Illinois Courts Commission Reports, and performing all other duties typically executed by a clerk of a court of record.



The **Administrative Services Division** consists of four units that provide technical and support services to the judicial branch: Budget, Vouchering, Payroll, and Human Resources. The Budget Unit works closely with the Director of the Administrative Office to develop the judicial branch budget, as well as to provide daily accounting of expenditures and projected operating costs. This unit also provides procurement and inventory control, maintains contracts and leases, and carries out all other fiscal reporting requirements. Ad hoc reports are generated concerning these and related services for the Director and Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts and their support units. The Vouchering Unit processes all payment vouchers for the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, the state-paid functions of the Circuit Courts, and the Administrative Office. At the conclusion of the most recent fiscal year, the Administrative Services Division processed approximately 44,600 payment vouchers for the judicial branch. The Vouchering Unit also maintains all accounting records for the expenditure of resources appropriated by the General Assembly. The Payroll Unit maintains all payroll records for current state-paid judicial branch employees and limited records of previous employees. The unit works with the Office of the Comptroller in processing the payroll for over

2,200 current judicial branch employees. The Human Resources Unit provides personnel services to the judicial branch employees by coordinating employee benefit programs with the Department of Central Management Services. These benefits include health, dental and life insurance, as well as workers' compensation. The Human Resources Unit also works with judicial branch employees and managers in administering the judicial branch classification and compensation plan and the sick and vacation leave benefits.

The **Court Services Division** is involved in a wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, court reporters, and the judicial branch of government. Ongoing responsibilities include staffing the Supreme Court, Judicial Conference and Conference of Chief Judges Committees; production of the *Judicial Conference Report*; and production of this annual report. The division also provides ongoing legislative support services to the Supreme Court, and prepares summaries of pending and enacted legislation for the chief circuit judges and circuit clerks. Division staff serve as supreme court liaison for court-annexed mandatory arbitration programs and mediation programs. During 2002, division labor relations attorneys represented judicial employers in collective bargaining in approximately 40 counties. The Court Services Division assigned staff to serve as liaison to the newly established special Supreme Court Committee on Professionalism. The Committee on Professionalism is charged with providing recommendations to the Supreme Court on ways to promote respectful conduct, as the norm, within the legal profession. Also during 2002, the application process was underway for the Capital Litigation Trial Bar applicants. Eight projects aimed at improving the handling of juvenile abuse and neglect cases were selected for funding with FFY2001 Court Improvement Program (CIP) grant funds, and mid-year the Judicial Performance Evaluation Program was temporarily suspended by the Supreme Court. At the end of 2002, the program, which remains voluntary, was reinstated on a smaller scale. Areas of service to circuit clerks include guidance and technical support to the circuit clerks and their staff. During the year, relevant changes were made to the *Manual on Fines and Fees* and the *Manual on Recordkeeping*. The Automated Disposition Reporting Program was expanded to its present level of 74 counties. The division also supplied merged jury lists, petit juror handbooks and grand jury handbooks to the counties requesting them. Court Reporting Services staff expanded efforts to improve management of court reporting resources with the development of a supervisor training program at the northern session of the annual Court Reporting Services Seminars. In addition, two court reporting supervisor meetings were held in Chicago and Springfield. All new court reporting services employees are hired in the Court

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIRECTORY

CHICAGO

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Director
Marcia M. Meis, Senior Attorney
Michael Tardy, Executive Assistant

JUDICIAL EDUCATION

Patricia A. Rink, Assistant Director

CHICAGO OFFICE FOR COURT SERVICES, JMIS and PROBATION SERVICES

222 North LaSalle Street, 13th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 793-3250
FAX (312) 793-1335

SPRINGFIELD

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Director

COURT SERVICES

Douglas D. Bowie, Assistant Director

JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

Skip Robertson, Assistant Director

840 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62704-2618
(217) 785-2125
FAX (217) 785-3793

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Kathleen L. Gazda, Assistant Director

900 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62704-2725
(217) 782-7770
FAX (217) 785-9114
TDD (217) 524-6428

PROBATION SERVICES

James R. Grundel, Assistant Director

816 South College Street
Springfield, IL 62704-2608
(217) 785-0413

Reporting Specialist classification. Also, current court reporting services employees have been given the option to reclassify into this title. Court Reporting Specialist positions are based on proficiency level. Court Reporting Services offers computer proficiency and realtime proficiency exams, and to assist in exam preparation, a realtime library has been established for reporters to check out various publications. New digital systems were installed and began operating in Bureau, Monroe, Adams, Macon, Vermilion, Will, Rock Island and St. Clair Counties. These additions increased the number of courtrooms in Illinois with electronic recording to 155. Another 29 counties have submitted requests for the installation of digital recordation systems. The expansion of digital recording continues to bring the Court closer to its goal of providing a record in every courtroom. The division also continued to facilitate the circuit court's needs for court interpreters. Finally, the division assisted the Director in monitoring the progress of the repair and renovation of state owned facilities used by the judicial branch. These facilities included the Supreme Court Building in Springfield, the three courthouses of the Second, Third and Fifth Appellate Districts, and the recently renovated Fourth Appellate courthouse (formerly known as the Waterways Building) located in the Capitol Complex.



The **Judicial Education Division** seeks to ensure that Illinois judges have access to ongoing judicial education resources through its administrative oversight of continuing education programs for new and experienced judges. To do so, the division staffs the Committee on Education of the Illinois Judicial Conference which, with Supreme Court approval, selects judicial faculty and topics for regional and mini (one-day) seminars for judges. In 2001-2002, eight such seminars were held across the state. Similarly, the division provides administrative and staffing support for a week-long New Judge Seminar held each year in Chicago as well as the annual faculty development workshop which enables judges to hone their teaching skills. In addition, the division assisted in planning and conducting the two presentations of Education Conference 2002, which was attended by all Illinois Judges, in February and March. Education Conference 2002 consisted of 21 different topics presented by 59 faculty and guest speakers. Judges attended a plenary session on ethics and were offered two additional, concurrent ethics sessions, three half-day sessions as well as topic tracks in evidence, criminal law, civil law, family law, general interest and an early bird session.

In addition to its oversight of judicial education conferences, the division staffs the Judicial Mentor Committee which is responsible for administering the New Judge Mentoring Program. Staff assisted in producing a new training video and updated the Mentor Manual for prospective mentor judges. Lastly, the division operates the Resource Lending Library which offers judges - through both loans and through contributions to their personal judicial libraries - a variety of resources on legal and judicial topics. These resources include videotapes, audiotapes, CD-ROMs, bench books from past seminars, and other publications of interest to Illinois judges.



The **Judicial Management Information Services Division (JMIS)** provides technology to the offices and staff of the Illinois Supreme and Appellate Courts, the Supreme Court supporting units, and all

divisions within the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. JMIS implements technology at the direction of the Administrative Office Director and Supreme Court with the primary objective of improving the procedures and efficiencies of court operations. JMIS responds to the needs of the judicial branch for application development and information processing by analyzing processes, designing applications, or procuring technology that leverages existing investments with an overall goal of improving organizational benefits to office procedures.

Technology initiatives projected during 2003 include the continued installation of digital recording systems. To date, there are 155 circuit court courtrooms equipped with central control or stand alone digital recording capabilities. An electronic filing pilot project is expected to proceed as well as continued review of the Court's public access to court data policy. Work is expected to continue on the Integrated Justice project coordinated by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to develop and maintain information and communications systems for law enforcement and public safety agencies in Illinois. Finally JMIS plans to leverage the Internet and Internet technologies to improve information exchange. The Illinois Court's web site (www.state.il.us/court) will continually be improved to provide information to the legal and educational communities as well as the general public.



The **Probation Services Division** provides services to chief judges and their probation staffs in all circuits. The Probation and Probation Officer Act, at 730 ILCS 100/15(1), states: "The Supreme Court of Illinois may establish a Division of Probation Services whose purpose shall be the development, establishment, promulgation, and enforcement of uniform standards for probation services in this State, and to otherwise carry out the intent of this Act." Consistent with its statutory responsibility, the mission of the Probation Division is to improve the quality, effectiveness, and professionalism of probation services in Illinois. In carrying out this mission, the Division's monitoring, standard-setting, and technical assistance activities extend to all aspects of the administration and operation of Illinois probation and court services departments. These activities include the administration of state reimbursement to counties for probation services, review and approval of annual probation plans submitted by each department, collection and analysis of statewide probation data, administration of probation employment and compensation standards, development and implementation of effective correctional intervention strategies for offenders on probation, monitoring and evaluation of probation programs and operations, administration of the interstate compact for probationers transferring into or out of the state, design and delivery of basic and advanced training for probation personnel, and provision of technical assistance and staff support to circuit courts to improve the administration and operation of probation services in Illinois. A priority for the Division in 2002 was intensification of its efforts to implement evidenced-based assessment and intervention models to promote more successful case outcomes. These improved probation practices are aimed at enhancing public safety by reducing the risk of re-offending for offenders sentenced to probation.

